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Told in Confidence.

Vow you'll never, never tell him!
Freezing star now glittering furthest, fairest
on the winter sky;
If he woo me,
Not your coldest cruel ray
Or can or may
Be found more chill and still to him than I.

Swear you'll never, never tell him!
Warm red roses lifting your shy faces to the
summer dew;
If he win me,
Blush your sweetest in his sight
For his delight,
But I can be as sweet, as sweet as you!

When the Cows Come Home.

When klingle, klangle, klingle,
Far down the dusky dingle,
The cows are coming home;
How sweet and clear, and faint and low,
The airy tinklings come and go,
Like chimings from the far-off tower,
Or patterings of an April shower
That makes the daisies grow,
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolingelingle,
Far down the darkening dingle,
The cows come slowly home.
And old-time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways,
When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jingle,
Soft tones that sweetly mingle,
The cows are coming home;
Malvine and Pearl and Florimel,
DeKamp, Bad Rose, and Gretchen Schell,
Queen Bess, and Sylph, and Spangled Sue,
Across the fields I hear her "loo-oo"
And clang her silver bell;
Go-ling, golang, goinglediugle,
With faint, far sounds that mingle,
The cows come slowly home.
And mother-songs of long-gone years,
And baby joys and childish fears,
And youthful hopes and youthful tears,
When the cows come home

With ringle, rangle, ringle,
By twos and threes and single,
The cows are coming home;
Through violet air we see the town,
And the summer sun a-slipping down,
And the maple in the hazel glade
Throws down the path a longer shade,
And the hills are growing brown;
To-ring, to-rang, toringleringle,
By threes and fours and single,
The cows come slowly home.
The same sweet sound of wordless psalm,
The same sweet June day rest and calm,
The same sweet smell of buds and balm,
When the cows come home.

With tinkle, tankle, tinkle,
Through fern and periwinkle,
The cows are coming home;
A-loitering in the checkered stream,
Where the sun-rays glance and gleam,
Clarine, Peachbloom, and Phebe Paillis
Stand knee deep in the creamy lilies,
In a drowsy dream:
To-link, to-lank, tolinklelinkle,
O'er banks with buttercups a-twinkle,
The cows come slowly home.
And up through memory's deep ravine,
Come the brook's old song and its old-time
sheen,
And the crescent of the silver queen,
When the cows come home.

With klingle, klangle, klingle,
With loo-oo, and moo-oo, and jingle,
The cows are coming home;
And over there on Merlin hill,
Sounds the plaintive cry of the whip-poor-
will,
And the dewdrops lie on the tangled vines,
And over the popiars Venus shines,
And over the silent mill,
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolingelingle,
With ting-a-ling and jingle,
The cows come slowly home.
Let down the bars; let in the train
Of long-gone songs, and flowers, and rain,
For dear old times come back again
When the cows come home.

—*Christian Weekly.*

LOSING THEM BOTH.

The dearest little rosebud of a girl, with cheeks where a pink flush came and went, and blue eyes, with long, golden-brown lashes, and hair that waved without the aid of pins or irons. I always thought her name was the most suitable that could have been chosen for her, though the only wonder is that old Farmer Budd did not name his only daughter Deborah, or Rebecca, or Sarah Jane.

Rosanna had fortunately been her father's grandmother's name, however, and so came a Rose Budd into the world; for Mrs. Budd had made the Anna a middle name instead of part of the first, and dropped it.

When I began to like Rose Budd so much that I seriously thought of proposing to her, Hiram Roper liked her too. He was five years older than I; a plain man of twenty-nine, with faint scars on his face, and a bald spot on the middle of his head. A poor man, studying medicine late in life, because he had not been able to study in his youth, only hoping for his diploma in a year, with the practice all in the future; and I, at twenty-four, had the Mosswood estate for my own, and money enough to live on comfortably. There could be no comparison drawn between us, I fondly hoped, that would not be favorable to me; and I coolly, though politely, took my place before him, and cut him out on all occasions with Rosebud. I, young and rich and handsome, and, as I supposed, elegantly dressed; he, plain, poor and shabby, looking ten years older than he really was. What chance had he against me?

And so he slipped quietly into the background and I made love to Rosebud, and one day kissed her on the cheek, and told her life would not be worth having to me if I could not win her; and she said nothing, but outblushed all the roses, and let me kiss her again. After that we walked bodily arm-in-arm through the village, and friends teased me, and the other beaux dropped away, and one day I gave her a ring to wear on her left hand forefinger.

Two weeks from that day I went to London on business. I intended to stay a week, but I was so successful that I remained longer; finally I went into business in the city, and begun to know people. I visited at the houses of wealthy merchants, and met their wives and daughters, and by degrees begun to understand that, though my Rosebud was very fair and sweet, she was not a hot-house flower. In other words, her dress was not like the dress of a fashionable belle; her manners were homespun, her education poor. She was very good—excessively good, but not an elegant lady. Then, too, she sent me notes in big buff envelopes, and used little "i's" for the personal pronoun, which should have been honored by the capital "I."

And Farmer Budd, with his uncouth coats and wonderful hats and long straggling beard and hair, was not the sort of father-in-law that I should admire; and there was Miss Hannover. Perhaps that fact was the most powerful one of all the workings of my disenchantment; for Miss Hannover was beautiful, all millinery and upholstery; and Papa Hannover was called Prince Hannover by his friends, and had his dinner table set for forty every day, and wore a fortune in diamonds on his bosom, and made friends everywhere he went by his lavish gifts, and was the greatest stock gambler in London.

Papa Hannover had smiled on me, and counseled me how to invest, and had dined me with his daily forty friends, and had said: "Violette, love, this is Mr. Markman, one of those country gentlemen of whom we are trying to make city men."

And Violette had smiled radiantly upon me.

Since then how many tete-a-tetes had I not had with her—how many rides? I was learning to dance with her, and I had forgotten to write to Rosebud for two weeks. Then came an anxious little note on thin blue paper, beginning thus:

"DEAR HENRY—I take up my pen in hand much trubbled in my mind regarding you i know you would write if you were not sick. Oh, Henry, if you are sick do tallygraff and let father come up and see you. Henry i will not write any more until I hear from you—i am too trubbled in my mind. We are all well and in the hopes that you will enjoy the same blessings i remain

"Yours truly, ROSE BUDD.

"P. S.—Do let pa come if you are sick. i am so trubbled in my mind.

I hastened to reply, the awful dread of Mr. Budd's fatherly care hanging over me, so to speak, by a single hair. I wrote to Rose, but how? I shall not copy that cowardly letter here. When it was in the box I did try to fish it out again, but it was too late. It had gone, and its termination: "Thanks, Miss Budd, for your friendly anxiety concerning my health; I am sure Mr. Budd does not share it," was perhaps the worst of all the lines by which I told her, not in frank, honest words, but in a manner that no woman could fail to understand, that I did not choose to remember that we were betrothed.

After that no more letters in yellow envelopes came to trouble me, and I paid attention to Miss Hannover, and invested my money according to Hannover's advice. And days and weeks and months rolled by, and if a thought of my little Rosebud, fading because the sunlight of my love was withdrawn from it, crossed my mind, I drove it away with a sigh. I could not help it, I said; it was fate. Fate meant me for Miss Hannover, for Violette, and we had met—that was all. No, not quite all; one day—I remember it was the day after a splendid ball, and I called on Violette, whose escort I had been the night before—one day I made this latter statement to Violette Hannover, and she, having heard it, bestowed on me her most aristocratic stare, and asked me if I did not know that she had been engaged to Mr. Twentyplum for six long months.

"And be married next week, Mr. Markham," added she. "So you see you must be mistaken about fate."

"And you have only been flirting with me?" I said, bitterly. "Do you know that you gave me reason to hope everything from you?"

"I know it is time for me to dress for a drive," said she. "So you must say good-afternoon; and don't look so ridiculously tragic, Mr. Markham. I hate scenes."

And I felt that I deserved it all, as I went for the last time down the steps of the Hannover mansion.

In a fortnight Violette was Mrs. Twentyplum. In a month Mr. Hannover was a bankrupt—one of those who take a foreign trip with plenty of money in their pockets, while others lie crushed beneath the fragments of their broken branches at home.

My money went with his. I had come to London with a moderate competence. I had increased it by speculations until I was absolutely wealthy. Now I found myself suddenly almost poor.

There remained to me only the Mosswood property, which must be turned into a farm, and I myself must leave my hope of being one of the city millionaires behind me, and become a plain farmer—a man of the same social status as Rosebud's father, without his comfortable knowledge of money in the bank to comfort me.

However, with the bursting of the bubble fortune, the circle which gathered about Hannover had been seemingly scattered to the winds, and people knew that Miss Violette had jilted me and also that my money was gone. The city had lost many of its charms, and I wrote to the old woman who had kept the house at Mosswood for my father until his death, to make it ready for my return. Then selling the furniture of my bachelor rooms, and packing my smaller belongings in a few trunks, I started homeward.

I must go back to Mosswood and become a farmer. I should find Rosebud fading gradually away, of course, and yet I knew she would be prettier than ever. How she had loved me—how ungrateful I had been for that love. Now I would make amends. I would write as many repentant letters as were necessary, and she would, of course, forgive me. No woman ever forgets or ceases to love any man she ever has loved, you know. Yes, after a little maidenly resistance, Rosebud would bloom for me again. I was as sure of this as the train bore me onward, as I was that the moon would rise that night.

There is no adage more true than the one that declares that misfortunes never come alone, but always in troops. Often, of course, one brings the other. In my case, the anxieties that had trooped so thickly about me made me nervous, and so led to a severe accident.

Having alighted at a certain station, I delayed my return to the carriages until they had started. I remember running after them, and then—what do I remember then? Darkness, dreams, pain, an awakening in a little room, with white curtains, and a toilet table, and a vision charmingly dressed. The same one saying, slowly:

"Yes, yes, yes; I think he'll do."

And understanding this was my old friend, Hiram Roper, I asked:

"How did I come here?" trying to sit up, and failing in the attempt.

"Well," said Hiram, "wife and I were at the station, and I saw you were a good deal hurt, and we brought you on. You know this is my house."

"Yours?" said I. "And you are married, and in practice, I suppose?"

"Yes," said Roper. "Oh, yes; getting on famously. And you've had a bad time, but you'll be on the right soon. Come and tell him he will, Rosebud."

And there—yes, there was Rose. After I had ruminated on the fact a few minutes, I felt that truth was stranger than fiction.

"Are you better, Mr. Markham?" said Rosebud, bending towards me.

Here was a poetical story, being worked out in our proper persons. A wounded and repentant hero, I had been sent back to Rosebud, to be nursed and forgiven. Had she not forgiven me, she never would have flown to my aid. All that I could do just then was to squeeze her hand.

She took it away rather quickly; but that was natural. I had not seen her for three years. She did not know of my contrition. But she had not pined or faded; she was, on the contrary, stouter and rosier than ever.

Just then, Dr. Roper being present, I said nothing, but afterwards, as the evening shadows fell, she brought me tea and toast; and then I took her hand, and said:

"Dear Rosebud, how good of you."

And she answered:

"Oh, dear, no—don't mention it."

"You are an angel of forgiveness," I said. "And I—oh, have always loved you, Rosebud. 'Tis true, a siren laid her spells upon me, but the hallucination once over"—

"I shall think you are wandering again," said she, "if you don't stop talking. Do take your toast."

"No," said I, "no, not a mouthful, Rosebud, until you assure me that you will forget the past, and once more give me the love"—

"Mr. Markham!" cried she.

"Call me Henry," said I. "Rose, if you had hated me, would you be here so kindly ministering to my wants?"

"Here!" said she. "Where should I be but in my own house? I'm sure I've nothing to forgive you, either. Since you allude to our flirtation of three years ago, and since you will talk of it, I will tell you, once for all, that I don't think we ever should have been happy together. And I always liked Hiram the best, only he was so shy. And, my goodness, we were married as soon as he got his diploma."

"Married!" cried I.

"Why, yes," said Rosebud, "How else should I be here? You know this is Dr. Roper's house? Didn't you know I was his wife before? Dear old fellow, he is—the best husband woman ever had, I'm sure—and, Mr. Markham, I know now that I never really loved you."

I don't know whether that was true or not, but it did not matter. She did not love me then, and does not now; and I had lost her.

I live alone at Mosswood now, an old bachelor, with a limp and the dyspepsia, and she and a bouquet of little blossoms flourish over the way at Dr. Roper's.

Some time, perhaps, I may marry. Miss Flint would have me, and so would the Widow Wiggins; but whatever I may gather to wear over my heart it will not be a rosebud. I threw that away long ago, and Roper picked it up, and it makes his life fragrant.

Quid Pro Quo.

Friend Zedekiah Broadback, residing in a thriving Pennsylvania town, was a staid, stanch, and proper man. He was a just man, though zealous in the accumulation of substance, and careful of his property. One day Zedekiah returned to his home from a distant farm, and was informed by his serving woman that a large, fierce dog, belonging to the village lawyer, had stolen from the pantry a fine leg of mutton.

"Art sure it was the dog belonging to the man of law, named Didymus?"

"Yea, verily, my master."

"Alas! and I had set apart that piece of flesh for a feast, to be given even unto my friends. I must see the worldly man, and gain restitution, if it be possible."

And Zedekiah set forth for the office of the lawyer. On the way he reflected. He called to mind the story of the man's bull which had gored a neighbor's ox, and he resolved to profit thereby. Entering the office of the man of law, he said:

"Friend Didymus, I wish to ask thy opinion upon a critical case."

"I will listen," answered the lawyer, laying aside his book.

"Suppose, friend Didymus, that my dog, even my faithful Towser, had gone into my neighbor's pantry, and stolen a leg of mutton, and had eaten the same, what ought I to do?"

"Why, friend Zedekiah, the thing is plain. You must pay for thething which your dog stole."

"Know, then, friend Didymus, that thy dog, that ferocious beast which thou callest Tiger, hath stolen from my pantry a leg of mutton, of the full and just value of five shillings, that being the sum which I paid for it in lawful money."

"If that is the case," said the lawyer, taking out his purse, "I suppose I must pay for it."

The Quaker took the money, and was about to depart, when the lawyer detained him.

"Tarry yet a little, friend Zedekiah, for of a verity I have further to say unto thee. Thou didst enter my place of business, and crave my legal advice upon a critical case. I gave it thee. My charge therefor is nine shillings."

"Surely, friend Didymus!"

"Aye, it is even so."

"Alas! then I must pay thee. I have touched pitch, and have been defiled"

Summer Bonnets.

Summer bonnets, says a fashion journal, are close shapes and real capotes, with or without curtains. The flaring halo brims are not found among late importations. A superabundance of trimming spoils some of the most expensive models. The Benoiton or necklace, looped in front below the chin, is about to be introduced for those who do not like strings tied at the throat, and yet like a dressy trimming in front. This is made of the silk of the trimming, fringed with grasses and flowers. One very effective Benoiton is of cardinal silk, fringed with berries and gilded leaves; the bonnet is the stylish rough straw. Broad strings of white crepe lisse edged with a fluted frill are shown for the bonnets of very young ladies, who, Parisians think, should not wear lace. Strings and streamers of cream colored lace are beautified by having a band of black insertion down the center. The Charlotte Corday bonnets are also imported for summer. Rose pink and cardinal are associated together for trimming black chip bonnets, notwithstanding they are dark enough for winter.

Black tulle bonnets are made plain on the frame, and edged with gold soutache. The trimmings are short black ostrich tips and antique ribbons of white striped gauze. Others have scarfs of black tulle dotted with gold. A key of red gold and cut steel is a favorite ornament on black bonnets. There are also crescents of silver that look handsome enough for a brooch to be worn at the throat. The Mexicaine gauzes are very popular abroad for bonnet trimmings, but do not find much favor here. Some plain ecru net is used as a scarf for bonnets. Ivory white is used with pale blue or rose pipings. Darker cream color is contrasted with dark cardinal or with black velvet. When white chip bonnets are not found becoming, the entire front is faced with black velvet, and dark flowers of becoming color are used for face trimming. The cream colored chip bonnets remain most liked for dress hats, as they suit with any toilette. Their garniture is cream colored silk, two ostrich tips of the same shade, cream colored lace, and two long streamers of cream colored ribbon hanging low behind. Two soft puffs of silk inside the front make a pretty face trimming for traveling bonnets.

His Punishment.

The death of Rubenstein, found guilty of the brutal murder of the young Jewish girl and sentenced to be hanged, is not altogether a surprise. There was much about the conduct of the man since his arrest proving that he had broken down utterly either under the sense of guilt, the terror of punishment, or the consciousness of innocence wronged. His prayers, fastings and continual despair must have destroyed the mind if the body had failed to give way. His life in prison has been to him worse than death in any shape; and as no other end than the gallows seemed probable, it is well for him that he passed away by natural means. The public is not so eager for an execution that it will regret the condemned man's quiet death, if, as seems to be clearly established, the case was not one of suicide. All the effect of punishment as a means of watning has been gained in the terrible spectacle of Rubenstein's agony. Retributive justice could scarcely have a more startling vindication or one better fitted to impress and affect the popular imagination.—*New York World.*

RESTORING A GREAT SEA.

An American Scheme of Running the Water of the Black Sea into the Caspian.

Mr. Spalding, an American, proposes to reverse a natural process which has been in action for thousands of years, and, in his opinion, has produced the present distribution of the human race in Europe. It is a question of turning the waters of the Black sea into the Caspian, and filling that great inland basin to the depth which obtained at a remote period. At present the Caspian sea, and, through kindred influences, the sea of Aral and lake Balkash are losing their waters, and the vast region which belongs to their system is becoming a desert. According to Mr. Spalding, this deterioration was probably the cause of the great migrations which history records. Vast multitudes came forth from the unknown east because the lands of their birth were no longer able to support them; by long wars they obtained possession of the whole of Europe, which, with its more fertile soil and less warlike population, invited conquest. The region to which the American engineer calls attention is a great basin depressed below the level of the ocean. The lowest parts are occupied by the Caspian sea, which receives, besides smaller tributaries, the two great rivers Ural and Volga, which drain a large proportion of the central regions of the Russian empire. These rivers have for ages deposited in the Caspian the soil of the regions drained by them. The dimensions of the sea have consequently become contracted, and the bottom of what remains of it has been raised until very large areas are becoming unnavigable. By reason also of the diminution of the water space available for evaporation, the surrounding regions are becoming sterile wastes, and commerce diminishes notwithstanding the approach of civilization.

The only means of arresting this implacable action of nature is to restore to the Caspian its ancient body of waters, and consequently its ancient depth and area. This is to be done by cutting a channel which shall bring into it the waters of the neighboring Black sea. The projector would make a great cutting, connecting the two seas upon one level. It is to be premised that the Caspian is considerably lower than the Black sea and the Mediterranean, and, therefore, a continuous flow from the latter into the former would ensue upon a communication being made. Mr. Spalding anticipates not only a natural but a political revolution from this artificial cataract. The force of the water acquired by the plunge would effect a deep excavation, and in the end would not only fill the basin of the Caspian to the level of the Black sea, but would form a magnificent harbor in the former, unassailable by an enemy, and certain to become the emporium of the commerce of Russia and western Asia. The author enters into calculations as to the movement of the water through such a channel, and determines that at the end of forty years from the beginning of the work the levels of the two seas would be so nearly uniform that navigation of the new channel could begin. This time could be shortened to about twenty-five years if, upon the completion of the work already described, the operation were to be repeated by connecting the Don and the Volga. The object of this latter work would be to bring the waters of the sea of Azof to swell the volume discharging into the Caspian, the current of the Don being reversed. Mr. Spalding mentions a similar work performed in America by cutting the ridge of limestone which separated the waters of the Chicago river from those of the Illinois river. "The result was that the current of the Chicago was reversed, and it now discharges its waters, as well as those of lake Michigan, into the Illinois, and through that via the Mississippi river into the gulf of Mexico, instead of into the gulf of St. Lawrence."

The Chinese as Mechanics.

While it is a well known fact that the Chinese have very little of the spirit of invention or originality, they are skilful and ingenious imitators and copyists. As an instance in point, it is related that some years since, on the arrival of an American clipper ship at Hong Kong, the captain, learning of the wonderful imitative skill of the Chinese painters, employed one of them to copy a beautiful oil painting of the vessel, which had accidentally been torn a few inches across its face, the rent having been sewn up. In due course of time the copied printing came home, a perfect imitation in all respects, even to the sewn gash in the original. Any mechanical trade which does not require originality of taste or design they pick up with surprising facility. The manufacture of cigars in New York city may be said to have passed entirely into their hands, several thousand being employed in this branch of industry alone. Originally knowing nothing about boot and shoe making, they have made such rapid strides in this trade that no other class of workmen are able to compete with them. At such low wages do Chinamen perform this kind of work, that in no place on this continent are boots and shoes sold so cheaply as in San Francisco. As carpenters, manufacturers of furniture, and workers in all kinds of wood, they have crowded out an army of white laborers, who would otherwise now be employed at good wages. With all the uses of the sewing machine they have become familiar, willingly and untiringly working at one twelve and often fourteen hours without cessation. If there is any branch of mechanical industry for which there is a public demand, John is sure to have a hand in it, working at such figures that no white man can possibly compete with him. The trades or professions with which they do not interfere are so few as to be easily enumerated. In all the departments of servile labor, as house servants, cooks, scrubbers, gardeners, porters, they crowd out the Caucasian, leaving thousands of the latter unemployed and suffering for the actual necessaries of life.

Useful Hint.

Scene in Paris.—Madame X. has recently engaged a waitress, who has been particularly recommended for her honesty and other good qualities. On coming home the other day, she found that her desk, in which she was in the habit of keeping money, had been opened and a hundred franc note abstracted. Madame X. told her husband, and he instructed her what share to take in the dinner conversation, by which he thought the money could be quietly recovered. At dinner, in the presence of the waitress, Madame X. said to her husband: "Have you seen Mr. Durand this morning?" "No, my dear, it is impossible to see Mr. Durand just at present." "Why so?" "His mornings are now passed in the criminal court, on account of the recent thefts perpetrated by his cook. Unfortunate girl, to steal one hundred francs, and in return be certainly condemned to the galleys." "To the galleys?" asked his wife. "Oh, yes; for that matter, I have heard of persons being guillotined for less than that." Nothing more was said at dinner; but one hour later the banknote was found returned to its proper place in the desk.

An Exciting Race.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* tells the following story of an engineer: It was four years ago last winter. I was coming down with a train loaded with cattle. The weather had been bad for weeks, and the snow lay deep, but was melting off fast in the warm weather that had lasted nearly a week. The ground was saturated, and I noticed that things looked shaky on the mountain. I was feeling my way along carefully, thinking the track might spring, as the bed was wet and sloppy, when just as I got around the point of this ridge, I looked up, and it seemed to me that the whole mountain above me had broken loose. For hundreds of feet wide the hillside was in motion, and charging down on me. The slide started a hundred yards above the track and was coming right down on me like lightning. Rocks, trees and snow-drifts plunged down the face of the mountain with a thundering roar, and seemed bent on overwhelming us and burying us in the canyon thousands of feet below. I was never so close to death before, although I have had my share of perils on the road. For a moment I was stupefied, the danger was so great and escape so hopeless, but only for a moment. I determined not to die without an effort, but clapped on all steam, while the brakes were thrown off at the same time. You can see for yourself that the grade is heavy here, and can believe that we made fast time. The engine seemed to know her danger, and to gather herself for an effort. She leaped, quivering and snorting, down the grade in the maddest race I ever saw. Down came the avalanche like lightning directly upon us, throwing up clouds of flying snow and splinters and rock, and away flew the old engine like a thing of life and beauty, as she was, dragging the cars like the wind down the grade after her, abreast of the slide. But it seemed doomed to be all in vain. The avalanche came faster every moment. It was almost upon us. The rocks begun to bound against the cars and over them, and the train was hidden in a cloud of snow. But we were flying through the air now; the wheels seemed never to touch the rail, and just as I was giving up hope the engine rushed past that point of land just back there where the little ravine comes down. This turned the current of the slide, so to speak, a little, and was our salvation. The engine rushed past the point just as the slide reached the track, and a big pine, uprooted in the edge of the avalanche, fell across the next car to the last one and crushed it. The track was swept away like a cobweb in a gale, and the couplings of the cars broke and the cars fell into the chasm left in the wake of the slide, and were carried down to the river, a thousand yards below. What there is left of them lies there yet. The jerk made the engine and train jump the track, but she kept on her feet, and we got off with a few bruises. That I account one of the greatest dangers I ever had in my twenty years of railroading.

Chinese Building Propensities.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise* says: The Chinese quarter of the city is being rapidly rebuilt. The sons of Confucius work like beavers. They are busy early and late, and both underground and on the surface. In their part of the town the Celestials have kept pace with the march of rebuilding in that part of the burned district which is in the hands of the whites. In ordinary times no one ever hears of a Chinese carpenter, but now all are carpenters. One would suppose that "John," the manner in which his eyes are set in his head being considered, would never be able to saw a plank square across, yet he manages to make all manner of joints and bevels. When a house much above the ordinary size is to be built, they precipitate themselves upon it in hosts. They go at it much as they set about tunneling through a mountain. They swarm like ants, and like ants each is doing something. When a large building is being roofed by them, it seems, at a little distance, to be covered with a flock of giant crows, each pecking with all his might, and squawking with all his "main." When a Chinaman is excited and is rushing things, he is very unhappy unless allowed to "give tongue." To suddenly cut one of them short when in full vocal blast would be as difficult as to silence a donkey when in the midst of his bray.

We have hinted at the underground labors of the Mongolians. It may be necessary to explain that once John Chinaman has come into possession of a piece of ground, he not unfrequently builds both up and down. He has an innate love of subterranean dens and caves. In Chinatown, as it is being rebuilt, the underground apartments are likely to be even more abundant than in Chinatown as it is. In the "bomb-proofs" and other holes they are digging and building, and they will have their gambling and opium dens down below the sunlight, underneath the ground.

Sorrow by the Wayside.

A family from southern Kansas, consisting of a husband, wife and three children, passed through Waco, Texas, in a covered wagon, and the following sad chapter in their history was related by the man. He stated that they left Kansas on the first of March, with the intention of joining a number of families formerly from Kansas, who are now living in Brown county. They traveled rapidly, and met with no mishaps until one Sunday morning, when their little babe, aged about eighteen months, was suddenly taken ill and died. The grief of the poor mother on the death of her child knew no bounds; in fact, she became temporarily insane, and when her husband wished to bury the body of the infant she clutched it wildly in her arms and fled from him and hid herself in the woods, where she remained over night along with the corpse. It was not until nearly noon on the following day that he found her. She was so completely exhausted by that time that he had but little difficulty in taking her back to the wagon. She was induced to take some nourishment, and soon afterward fell asleep. While she lay sleeping the little corpse was placed in a roughly constructed box, and the father and children buried it under a live oak tree by the roadside. The mother slept several hours, and awoke with her mind restored. She assisted her husband in building a fence around the lone little grave, and then, with many backward glances, the afflicted family pursued their weary journey.

John Chinaman.

John in California is himself opposed to more immigration from China. He says: "Heap Chinaman no money. Heap Chinaman no work. All Chinamen no want more Chinamen. Fifty tousan Chinamen go home then Chinaman make heap money. Flifty tousan Chinamen come then Chinaman gittee two bittee one day. China company he fletchee too many. Alle same too many Chinamen like too many Melican men. No workee, no money. China company say two bitee one day, Chinaman say no. China company say fletchee ten tousan. Chinamen like Melican man keepe Chinaman home. Rich Chinaman wantee heap Chinamen. Poor Chinamen no likee."

THE WASHINGTON MADHOUSE.

A Mother Tells the Sad Story of her Son Confined in the Asylum.

Mrs. Van Keuren testified before the Congressional investigating committee that she had been a resident of Chicago since 1855. She had a son in the government asylum who was seventeen when he went there. He was sent from the navy. She saw her son soon after he was sent there, but could not see Dr. Nichols for many days. She does not consider her son insane. He is epileptic. She had an interview with Dr. Nichols, and told him she wanted every care taken of her son, which was promised, the doctor saying he would take a father's interest in him. She left Washington in the full belief of that promise. She went there a second time to see her son, but not intending to take him away. This was after the great fire in Chicago. She had always written, but seldom obtained any answer. Her boy's pension was stopped, and on writing to the pension office she was informed that it had been asserted that her boy had been abandoned by his friends, not having been supplied with any clothing. The witness said she then came to Washington and went to see her son at the asylum, and after waiting two hours and a half saw him. She hardly knew him. He was a haggard old man. He screamed: "Dearest mother, take me out of this horrible place." He made complaints of bad treatment, and his head was literally alive with vermin. He had just been bathed, and was dripping with cold water. The attendant said the pants just removed were covered with vermin. Dr. Morell was present at this time, and said he had noticed the vermin the day before, and was very sorry for it. On her return she went to Admiral Porter and to the secretary of the navy. The latter was absent from the city. The surgeon-general of the navy came to her and said he would write to Dr. Nichols. He received a reply, which he read to witness, acknowledging the vermin, but denying all else. Witness was accompanied by a lady of Washington, Miss Jenny De Bar, who was present the whole time witness conversed with Dr. Morrell. Her son went to the asylum in 1869 and left in 1873.

Witness paid a visit to the pension office, but General Baker was absent. She went the next day and the commissioner had returned. He wished to excuse himself, being very tired, having come from a long journey. An appointment was made for the next day, which was kept. General Baker did not give her any satisfaction. The next day witness was told her letters had been sent to Dr. Nichols by a clerk of the name of Pryor. Gen. Baker said it was not possible, but on confronting Pryor with the commissioner he acknowledged it. The commissioner said many bills were sent by Dr. Nichols amounting to several hundred dollars. Witness said she would never pay one cent of it. She succeeded at last in convincing Gen. Baker, who sent a physician to the asylum who proved that her son was in that horrible condition. Gen. Baker said if witness did not take him out at once he would. He also said he would send a clerk over to the asylum to see how many boys were there, as it was no place for them. The pension of her boy is $50 a month. At the time it was kept back by Dr. Nichols it was $25. The witness said she had received all the pension due her as guardian of her son, having established her claim in the pension office. The trouble with Gen. Baker was about the pension, it having been suspended by Dr. Nichols' representation that no clothing had been supplied. Gen. Baker said Dr. Nichols thought witness had accompanied a gentleman to California, when in fact witness was in company of Secretary Bristow and his family. It was in September that the boy was taken out of the asylum. Witness saw a letter from Dr. Nichols to Surgeon-General Beale of the navy.

Witness went on to say that the mattress on which her son lay was rotten with the rain which came through the roof. His body was covered with bruises; it was quite black. He had been put in a strong room, and they had placed a strait jacket on him. Her son told her this, and the attendants also; and Mr. Anderson and his wife told her that Dr. Nichols only came through the wards once a week—namely, on the Sabbath; that he cared more for the pigs and dogs than he did for the patients. On witness demanding to see her son's room, Dr. Morrell objected, saying it was against the rules, but afterward consented. She found there no books or papers, which she had liberally supplied him with.

The witness then said, addressing the chairman, that during her stay in Washington she was called on by a man frequently to know how much money she would take to leave the city. She did not know the man's name. She also had a statement from a man that two patients had been killed, one a white and one a colored man, and that both were put into one coffin.

How Girls are Made Pretty.

The Hindoo girls are graceful and exquisitely formed. From their earliest childhood they are accustomed to carry burdens on their heads. The water for family use is always brought by the girls in earthen jars, carefully poised in this way. This exercise is said to strengthen the muscles of the back, while the chest is thrown forward. No crooked backs are seen in Hindostan. Dr. Henry Spry, one of the company's medical officers, says that "this exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head might be advantageously introduced into our boarding schools and private families, and that it might entirely supersede the present machinery of dumbbells, backboards, skipping ropes, etc. The young lady ought to be taught to carry the jar, as these Hindoo women do, without ever touching it with her hands." The same practice of carrying water leads to precisely the same results as in the south of Spain and in the south of Italy as in India. A Neapolitan female peasant will carry on her head a vessel full of water to the very brim over a rough road and not spill a drop of it, and the acquisition of this art or knack gives her the same erect and elastic gait, and the same expanded chest and well formed back and shoulders.

Mr. Penn's Treaty.

"The Great Spirit"—such were William Penn's own words on the occasion of his treaty with the Indians—"who made you and us, who rules the heavens and the earth, and who knows the innermost thoughts of man, knows that I and my friends have a hearty desire to live in peace and friendship with you, and to serve you to the utmost of our power. Our object is not to do injury, but to do good. We are here met on the broad pathway of good faith and good will, so that no advantage may be taken on either side, but all shall be openness, brotherhood and love. I would not compare the friendship now sought to a chain, since the rain might rust it, or a tree fall and break it; but the Indians shall be esteemed by us as the same flesh and blood with the Christians, and the same as if one man's body was to be divided in two parts, and, as such, the ground should be occupied as common to both people."

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

The Tragedy in the Belfry of a Church in Boston—Piper Confessing the Murder of Little Mabel Young—Also, that he Killed Miss Bridget Landregan.

Thomas W. Pipor, the sexton of the Warren avenue church, Boston, who is under sentence of death for the murder of the five-year old child, Mabel Young, in the belfry of the church, startled his counsel, Edward P. Brown, who was in consultation with him regarding the motion for a new trial, by confessing the murder, and furthermore that he was the murderer of Bridget Landregan at Dorchester on the night of Dec. 5, 1873, for which crime he has been long under suspicion. Piper's full confession was made public and caused much excitement. Any doubts as to its truth were swept away by the statement of his counsel. Mr. Brown said that he would not press the motion for a new trial, in view of the conversation he had with Piper.

Piper declares that he had no motive for these crimes, particularly the murder of the child, and cannot understand how he came to commit them. He says that he has hitherto lied to blind his counsel, knowing that he could not get their aid if they for a moment believed in his guilt. He has of late been rapidly breaking down in health and strength through his great mental agony, and it is thought that if allowed to escape the gallows he could not live six weeks. His execution is set down for the twenty-sixth of May. In his confession of the murder of Mabel Young, Piper says:

"I took the bat from the lower room before or about the commencement of school to kill somebody at that time. I carried it up into the auditorium, but during the session of Sunday-school, took it from the auditorium and carried it to the belfry. After the close of school I came down stairs and opened the doors. Then I went up again at the time I sent away the boys who were playing in the vestibule. After the boys had gone out, and I was still in the vestibule, the little girl came up stairs, and I induced her to go with me into the belfry. There I struck her with the club two or three times, and she fell where the blood was found. Then I picked her up and carried the body to the place where it was discovered."

Piper's confession of the murder of Bridget Landregan, on Dec. 5, 1873, was equally explicit. He was under the influence of whisky and opium, and deliberately prepared a club to kill some one. He saw Bridget on the street, and followed close behind her. He says:

"I struck her; immediately she fell down, and I struck her again. While I was stooping over the body I saw a man coming, so I started up and ran away. I got over the fence and went along toward the railroad. While I was climbing up the bank at the railroad somebody called out to me, and I then turned back, took a roundabout course, and got home. On the way home it occurred to me that I had a knife in my pocket which might be recognized in some manner, and so I threw it away."

The Bridget Landregan case had long been wrapped in the deepest mystery. The girl was a domestic of good repute, and while returning to her mistress' house at about nine o'clock at night from a visit to some friends, was clubbed to death at a part of Dorchester known as Upham's corner. Several persons were arrested on suspicion, Piper being one of them, but sufficient evidence could not be obtained against any of the prisoners, and each was discharged soon after examination. It was for this murder that Thomas Cahill, who went soon after the murder to Ireland, was extradited and brought to this country by the detectives. He was a former sweetheart of the girl, but no case could be made against him, and he was discharged only to return to Ireland to be murdered himself there.

It is now almost certain that Piper was the assailant of Mary Tynan on July 1, 1874. He confesses that he attempted to kill her. She was found one night in her bed insensible and horribly mangled. She was taken to the hospital and recovered. She is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum. A lover of hers named Colby was arrested for this assault, but the girl refused to tell what she knew, and he was discharged.

Piper says he was prompted to the murder of Mabel Young and Bridget Landregan by the use of stimulants, under the influence of which he had an insane desire to shed blood. The Boston *Evening Herald* says:

"There is a feeling abroad among lawyers, detectives and the public generally, that the contradictory statements now put out by Piper are the result of cool reasoning on his part, and of such ingenuity as he is possessed of, in order to throw doubt upon his sanity in general, or else to show that he has an uncontrollable mania for blood for which he is not responsible, and a change in his statement, either in the confession of more murders, or the denial of all, would not at this moment astonish the community."

In the Olden Time.

In the olden times, says a veteran, all traveling was done by stage coaches. The mail coach would take a whole day, and sometimes more, to go from Baltimore to Annapolis. Three days from Baltimore to Philadelphia was rather a quick trip. There were inns at regular intervals along the road. You paid $10 for your passage, and you spent fully $10 more before you reached your destination for meals, lodging and incidentals. Supplies came into the city by immense mountain wagons. I have seen at the Marsh market two hundred of these tremendous wagons of a morning, none of your twopenny affairs, like they have now, but great big concerns, with canvas coverings, like houses on wheels. During the war of 1812 we were blockaded and almost starved here in Baltimore. We hadn't a manufactory of any kind. The manufacture of cotton was started during the war.

In my young days people were not only sociable but honest. Everybody knew everybody else. You could go to bed and leave your front door open with perfect security. It is not like it is now. We had about half a dozen watchmen in the city for show—Dutchmen who couldn't understand a word you said and you couldn't understand them. I have always taken a deep interest in politics. In 1800 I walked three miles to the polls and pulled off my hat to hurrah for Thomas Jefferson.

Romance in the Kitchen.

The Napanee (Canada) *Standard* has this story: Miss Jennie Marshall, the fortunate heiress of $1,000,000, married the object of her affection, A. M. Brown, and started for England to claim the bequest. The cause of her leaving England was to avoid a hateful marriage, and having come out here was content to live as a servant, rather than live in affluence by bartering away her better nature. Mr. Brown was not aware of the possibility awa

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 1, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

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Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and half of the Missouri delegates are for Blaine, adding 60 votes to his column, New Hampshire 7 for Blaine and 3 for Bristow. This raise was made by Blaine last week following right upon the heels of Grant's appointment of Don Cameron as Sec'y of War in the interest of Conkling. The Conkling folks feel a little scared and Grant may think that Don's appointment does not pan out so largely for Conkling after all.

Mr. Wright, from the senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President at $25,000 per annum, together with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President. Mr. Wright said he had been directed by the Committee to request the senate to act on the bill as soon as possible.

This is the bill vetoed by Grant a short time ago, who said in his message that $50,000 was not too much for a president to live on, although all the presidents before him got along with $25,000 and did not complain.

The Washington correspondent of the World, speaking of the appointment of Don Cameron as Secretary of War, says:

The appointment of Mr. Cameron is claimed by all the politicians, even those friendly to Mr. Conkling, to be the result of a bargain between the President and the old Winnebago chief to pledge the Pennsylvania delgation to support the nomination of the New York Senator at Cincinnati, for the Presidency. It has been known for some time that the President has desired ths nomination of Mr. Conkling, and has warmly supported it in private since his letter a year ago to General Harry White, of Pennsylvania, abandoning the third term for himself. Now he favors him so openly that it was conceded at the capital to-day that the whole power of the Administration would be thrown henceforth in Mr. Conkling's interest. Senator Cameron has also supported Mr. Conkling, and has thrown his influence against his leading rivals, Blaine and Morton. The coalition between the President and himself was, therefore easily brought about and the old Pennsylvania politician rewarded by a cabinet appointment for his son, the tenure of which is to be continued if Conkling is elected. Mr. Conkling's friends boast to-night as the result of to-day's work that he will go into the Cincinnati Convention with the delegations from New York and Pennsylvania united for him on the second ballot. This bold step in the Presidential canvass has caused what may be termed a sensation here among the Republicans, with a decided fluttering of the supporters of Morton and Blaine.

The beauties of the Civil Rights Bill are well illustrated in the item below, which we find in the Chambersburg Valley Spirit:

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—About two or three days ago a negro came to this place and went to the American House, of which Mrs. S. R. Boyd is the landlady, and asked for lodging, which was granted. Before retiring that night he ordered his breakfast for seven o'clock next morning, and promptly on time he was called but his lordship did not respond. An hour passed by, the breakfast became cold, the darkey went down to Thos. Whites barber saloon and fixed himself up. He then went back to the hotel and asked for his morning meal, and was told that it had been ready at the time specified, but as he did not come it had been removed. Mrs. Boyd also told his that she would get him another breakfast which was done, but when the Ethiopian found it was served in the kitchen he left in disgust, declaring he would sue her for violating the Civil Rights bill. He tried to get it done here, but was discouraged by the lawyers. On Monday morning last, Mrs. Boyd left for Harrisburg to answer for her "violations," the result of which we have not learned.

A German came into the Reporter office the other day and wanted to know about the presidential race, and being a little busy we gave him the following bird's eye view of it:

Morton may find himself too light in the balance for the nomination for president, because *more-ton* is wanting all the time, and then besides *til-den* New York will interfere, and Ohio has *thurman* too, and it is not so *blain* that Maine will fill the chair, for the whole thing may get *black* and *burst-toe* won't travel. A *cork*-ling is too light too, and they have a heavy *barker* in Jersey, and a fine *bay-yard* to draw the people in Delaware, and there is a strong *hancock* in Pennsylvania which makes a big kuck-er-e-koo all over the country, and then *hen-dricks* in behind too. The Tenton left, saying, Yaw, dat ish all glear un the democrats make it by gosh.

Grant has appointed his Att. General Pierrepont, as minister to England in place of poker and Emma mine Schenk. A Washington despatch of 22 ult., says: The cabinet changes to-day and the nomination of Judge Pierrepont as minister to England were the occasion of great surprise in all quarters. So carefully had the intentions of the President in this regard been concealed that with the exception of Mr. Fish and the gentlemen directly and personally interested the other members of the cabinet were not aware of the arrangement until the nominations had been sent to the senate.

Judge Pierrepont will take immediate steps to depart for England and Judge Taft will without delay take charge of the dapartment of justice.

Don Cameron, Simon's oldest boy has been appointed Secretary of War, in place of Judge Taft. So Don gets the place out of which his dad was kicked during Lincoln's administration.

Some fellows will evidently have a good thing and a good time out of the funds appropriated by the legislature for a state building. The Morning Patriot says of this house that it was put up at a cost of $17,000, though the legislature liberally approriated $40,000 for the purpose. There was not time enough to put up a more ambitious edifice that would have consumed all the money, but some of the newspaper correspondents are wondering how the one that has been built could cost so much. The accounts in the Philadelphia newspapers say the room of Gov. Hartranft has been fitted up in elegant style with Brussels carpet and walnut furniture finished in blue. As the governor was active in lobbying the job, his comfort should be provided for. There are other elegantly furnished rooms which are designated as Reception Saloon, State Board Room, Governor's Suite, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Parlors, etc. The rooms that are not set apart for the officials will be for the accommodation of such citizens of Pennsylvania as have the honor of an acquaintance with these dignitaries and choose to put in a claim for a share of accommodation. A correspondent says that the building suggests the Hidalgo's dinner—very little meat, and a great deal of table cloth. But let him not be impatient. The dinner will come. Only $17,000 have been spent for the house and $23,000 remain to stock it with provisions. No one need imagine that any of the money will be returned to the treasury.

The democracy of the different portions of the country honestly differ as to some matters of policy, that are subsidiary to the main question at issue. They all agree however upon the absolute and overwhelming necessity of reform and honest government. All conflicting opinions on minor matters must give way in a spirit of concession to the one great and controlling question, so that harmonious action may be secured. We have no fear that any but an honest man and a statesman will be nominated at St. Louis, and one to whom the people of the whole country can turn with the most implicit confidence. There is no trouble to be apprehended as to the candidate, nor as to the main issues of the canvass. The only chance for corrupt Radical leaders to regain power, is by a want of Democratic harmony on minor issues. Shall they be afforded the chance to win.

USURIOUS INTEREST.

An interesting decision of the supreme court is announced concerning usurious interest. The Miners' bank of Pottsville having loaned certain sums of money to a business firm charging more than the legal rate of interest, upon the failure of the firm obtained judgment for its loan and interest at the rate stipulated. The property of the firm was sold subject to the lien of the judgment obtained by the bank. The purchaser resisted the payment of the bank's claim in full, alleging that only legal interest could be recovered, and the common pleas court of Schuylkill county decided that the usurious interest must be deducted from the amount of the judgment. The supreme court reverses this decision on the ground that no third party can succeed to the rights of the debtor or take advantage of the remedies open to him in resisting the payment of an illegal rate of interest. The court says upon this point: "The act of May 28, 1858, made a radical change in the consequences flowing out of the receipt of more than six per cent, per annum. It repealed all former laws imposing a penalty. The first section still makes six per cent. the lawful rate of interest. The second section recognizes the actual business wants, habits and customs of the people. It assumes a greater rate may be charged and paid. It therefore declares that, if it shall be reserved or contracted, the debtor shall not be required to pay the excess. At his option he may retain or deduct it from the amount of his debt, or if he has voluntarily paid the whole debt and the excess of interest, he may recover the excess by instituting legal proceedings not more than six months payment. No longer can a stranger to the transaction, by a qui tam action, work the forfeit of the whole. The statute proposes to deal only with the parties to the proceedings. The debtor may elect whether he will withhold the excess or recover back within the time limited. Failing so to do within the time specified he has no remedy. No party informer can interfere either before or after the payment." The defendants in the judgment—the borrowers of the money—having expressed themselves as satisfied the court holds that the purchaser of real estate subject to the judgment so put upon it cannot question the legality of the rates of interest paid by the borrowers of the sums out of which the judgment grew.

MR. BLAINE AND THAT BOND STORY.

Washington, May 26.—Mr. Blaine appeared before the House judiciary committee to-day and testified that the package which was delivered to him by Robinson contained prospectuses and circulars of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. A letter from the wife of Curry is in the hands of the committee, in which she avers that she heard Robinson tell her husband that the package which he (Robinson) gave to Blaine contained twenty railroad bonds. Robinson still insists that he told no such thing. And there the question of veracity between Robinson and Curry rests. Each of these gentlemen was put upon the stand, and each gave the other a good character for honesty, integrity, and veracity, which gives a somewhat ludicrous aspect to this otherwite grave matter. Mr. Blaine, in concluding his testimony, said: "That is all there was in the whole story of the package. There was nothing any more mysterious in it than if I should hand this book to the chairman. It was delivered in a crowd, carried into the House and thrown down without care, and it lay in my room with a miscellaneous lot of papers probably for a year, I referring to it every now and then. Mr. Robinson never delivered me a bond of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Company either in Washington or any other place. I desire to make that statement as broad as it can be made in every shape and form, both inclusively and exclusively. Mr. Chairman, while I am here I desire to repeat, under oath, in relation to this entire $64,000 charge, the statement made by me on the floor of the House, in all parts without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, as the iron clad oath says."

The Michigan democratic delegation stands 16 for Tilden and 6 for Hendricks.

Colfax delivered a lecture a few evenings ago in West Philadelphia on Lincoln. He might try it also on Credit Mobilier—he knows all about it.

May 24 was the 57th birthday of Queen Victoria.

One of the jurors in the Molly Maguire trials died of pneumonia, which unfortunate circumstance will cause the trial to be had over again.

A Bill which has just passed the Texas Legislature makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars, for a person to use profane language within hearing of the occupants of any private dwelling.

By a vote of two hundred and twenty seven to two the Connecticut General Assembly has passed a constitutional amendment providing that the pay of state representatives in the Legislature shall be "three hundred dollars a session and one mileage each way."

Brother Blaine's transactions in Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds may have been very innocent, but why when the Maine people to whom he has sold them demanded that he should take them back, did he rush out and raise the money to buy off these witnesses of his jobbery?—N. Y. Sun.

Major Thomas Butler and General William O. Butler, the only two living members of General Jackson's staff who were present at the battle of New Orleans, live near Carrollton, Ky. The first is more than eighty-seven years old, and the second is in his eighty-sixth year and both of them have good health.

The yellow fever prevails at Rio Janeiro, the deaths from the scourge averaging from eighty to one hundred daily.

Four more of the Salonica rioters, who took part in the murder of the Consuls, have been sentenced to death, and thirteen to various terms of penal servitude, some for life.

An explosion of sulphur took place in the Phœnix Park colliery, No. 2, at Pottsville, on Saturday. Thirteen men were injured, two of them fatally. It is believed that an exposed lamp was the cause of the accident.

CUSTER ON McCLELLAN.

It seems that Custer's greatest sin is not his evidence showing that he made known the traffic in post-traderships to the Government four years ago. That to be sure was bad enough, and his making known the fact after Belknap's detection was worse. His exposure of the politico-military scoundrel Merrill was also a serious sin in the eyes of all good Republicans; but in his last number of "War Memoirs" in the Galaxy he has done the unutterable thing. He has deliberately gone to work and praised General McClellan for the organization and discipline of the army of the Potomac, and has furthermore stated it as his opinion that McClellan was a soldier "whose mental training and abilities were of a higher order, and whose military qualifications and "knowledge were superior to those possessed by any officer who subsequently led the Army of the Potomac to battle." Taking into account the fact that Grant was one of those who subsequently led that army to battle, it is plain that Custer considers the man who emerged from the war as its hero, inferior to him who has been held up as its great military failure. His opinion on that point will not be deemed so singular as it would have been several years ago. People are beginning to take a comprehensive view of the events of the war, and Grant's campaign against Richmond, with his immense preponderance of force, his absolute power and the hearty co-operation of the Administration, though finally successful, will hardly stand comparison with McClellan's campaign in 1862. Custer says that although McClellan lacked experience in large commands, which those who followed him possessed, yet he was so nobly endowed by nature and education as a leader, that he would have put down the rebellion without difficulty, if nothing had opposed him but the Confederate armies in his front. Speaking on his honor as a soldier the writer bluntly adds:

"The defeat of McClellan was not the result of combinations made either in the Confederate capital or in the camp of the Confederate army, but in Washington. It was the result of an opposition whose birth and outgrowth could be traced to the dominating spirits who, at that time, were largely in control of the Federal Government. It was not the open opposition of enemies in his front, but the half-hidden interference of foes in his rear, that succeeded in marring the complete success of McClellan's combinations for the suppression of the rebellion."

Gen. Custer gives instances from his own experience, to prove the truth of this statement, and in recalling the intrigues of that time many will be inclined to put faith in his facts and the inferences which he draws from them. It is strange at this day to hear one of the popular soldiers of the war re-echo so clearly the bitter charge which McClellan himself made from Savage Station fourteen years ago, to Stanton: "If I save this army now, I tell you plainly "that I owe no thanks to you or to any "other person in Washington. You "have done your best to sacrifice this "army." After we have attained success we are apt to be contented with the grand result, and seldom stop to reckon what it has cost us, or whether it might not be attained by wiser and cheaper methods. There were many crimes and errors committed in the conduct of the war, but at a time when the people are suffering from its financial burdens, and begin to realize that the department of the Government which was thought to have been most ably conducted adopted a policy which threatens us with ruin, Custer's assertion that things might have been much better if McClellan had not been overthrown, will be read with keen interest.

"Equally well satisfied am I that he could have suppressed the rebellion, restored peace to the country and brought back the seceding States in such time and manner as would have shortened the struggle, saved to the country, both North and South, the blood of thousands of its best and bravest citizens, and spared the nation a large, if not the greater portion of the heavy debt now borne as one of the inheritances of the war."

But if McClellan had succeeded in putting down the rebellion, he would have been elected President, as his enemies well knew, and the Republican party would have gone to destruction, and we should have no carpet-baggers, no Credit Mobilier, no Butlerism, no Grantism, no Tweedism, no Belknappery—none of those things that now exalt and embellish our civil service. *Kismet.* It was fated.—*World.*

AFRICAN ROYALITY.

HOW THEY BURIED THE KING OF OUNYORO.

The Journal de Paris contains a letter from an eye witness, giving the following particulars of the atrocities committed on the occasion of the funeral of Kamrasi, King of Ounyor, in Central Africa. An immense grave or pit, capable of holding several hundred people, had been dug, at the bottom of which the wives of the defunct King had been placed in the form of a ring, to be in readiness to receive upon their knees the corpse of their late tyranical and barberous master. Several regiments of the royal guard had been sent on the preceeding night to silently surround some of the neighboring villages. The first human being, be it man, woman or child, that made its exit from the surrounded huts was forcibly seized and carried off, and the captives entrapped in this manner conducted towards the pit prepared for the funeral. Here there commenced the most horrible scene. The limbs of these poor creatures, arms, and legs, were broken by the soldiers. The lamentations and cries of despair of the victims intermingled with the fanatical crowd, and one by one they were thrown into the gaping gulf below. Then commenced the beating of the drums, the flourish of trumpets, the piercing sound of the whistle and pipe, which, together with the violent vociferations of the crowd, drowned the cries of the victims. The soil dug out of the pit the previous day was then thrown back into the monster grave. The fanatical spectators of the dismal drama, as soon as it was filled up, commenced to dance on the summit of the grave, stamping the soil down with all their might, so as to form a hard, compact layer above those buried alive. All the lamentations having ceased, nothing was left to indicate the ceremony of the abominable sepulture; the noise of the instruments had ceased also, and the assembled crowd retired, satisfied with themselves, and admiring the greatness of the King whose names demanded such sacrifices.

For the Reporter.

ON A TRIP TO ILLINOIS.

JOLIET, Ill., May 22, 1876.

We left Lewistown on the 16th at 7 p. m., and arrived at Lucas, Ohio, at 9 a. m. on the 17th, when we enjoyed the hospitality of Rev. M. G. Earhart, formerly of Pine Grove Mills, Centre county.

Mr. E. has already endeared himself to his people and has been quite successful in his labors in that field.

The town of Lucas was all excitement. For some time a band of robbers have committed depredations in the vicinity of Mansfield, and, learning that a miller near Lucas carried three or four hundred dollars they contrived a plan to rob him. Armed with shot guns and the habiliments of sportsmen they went to the mill-dam and began to shoot snakes. The unsuspecting miller went out to view the indiscriminate massacre of the progeny of mother Eve's beguiler and would have been minus all the money he had but for the timely interposition of the officers from Mansfield who were in pursuit of them. Guns and pistols were freely used. Three of the four were captured, one of them being severely wounded.

One of them lay concealed in a hollow log. When one of the party discovered him he drew a revolver, as much as to say pass on silently. He did so but as soon as he could do it safely he informed the officers who returned and captured him. In the Union depot at Chicago sat a manacled burglar, whom the sheriff of Ashland county, Ohio, had captured in Iowa. A young doctor thrashed his wife severely the other day—cause—both drunk. It appears the devil is still at liberty. Yesterday we were present at a meeting which was held by the United Brethern in Mr. Geiss' hay-yard. It would have done you good to see the ex-Pennsylvanians there,—among them our friend John of Aaronsburg.

The shears have been converted into the plowshare, the thimble into an old fashioned bee-hive, which it well represents, and the needle from an instrument of torture to the slough-pumper and Colorado beetle, the latter, by the way, had made its appearance on time and is busy prospecting.

John has longer sits cross-legged but walks as erect behind the plow as any other man. He has no desire to return to his native state but contemplates a tour to the western wilds with a view of locating. Times are good here but would be better if the farmers had time to haul the thousands of bushels of corn that remain unthreshed. Corn is worth 42 cents.

I have not seen a Centre county man but what is in good circumstances. Will co. is improving rapidly. Fine houses and large barns dot the prairie, beautified grave of French and Silver poplar remind me of our eastern forests in the distance, and, altogether, I have never seen a lovelier country. Horses and cows sell at a high figure and land that sold a few years ago for $25 and $30 now sells readily at $40, $50 and $60. One man who, a few years ago, owned a fourth rate farm in the Loop is now worth $10,0000, and men in moderate circumstances must go farther west in order to buy cheap land. I have two objections, however, to this country. 1st, the roads are almost impassible in the spring. 2nd, as they raise very little wheat they must farm too much land in order to make it pay. For example, John Brisbin, with one team, and without any help, plowed and harrowed 55 acres this spring, but with sulkey plow, sulkey cultivator and sulkey to ride behind the harrow. This latter objection is not so formidable.

We leave to-morrow for Stephenson county. From there we expect to go to Iowa, and if time permits, still farther west. I will write again. Yours,

A. A. KERLIN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of the investigations by the house of representatives, says that the result of the inquiries can not be successfully belittled. The general result of the investigations, he says, as the democrats rightly claim, has shown a condition of affairs which, if it is laid before the public, as they mean to do in the canvass, can scarcely fail to have a powerful effect on the public mind. The inquiries have shown looseness in the administration of public trusts; that post-traderships had become during the present administration simply perquisites, given away by high officers to relatives or favorites, and sold by them to the actual traders; that a brother of the President was employed at a regular salary by a mercantile firm to procure them government contracts; that a brother of the most intimate friend of Secretary Robeson made a great sum of money out of naval contractors, and that Robeson himself favored a banking firm with large loans of government money in a time of panic and commercial depression. The investigation of the Freedmen's bank management shows looseness, extravagance and favoritism in all its affairs, which, considering the objects of that bank, are really criminal. The investigations of Indian affairs have shown, even at their present stage, the universal prevalence of favoritism, wastefulness in the expenditure of public money, looseness in the execution of trusts, the careless spending of money without the authority of regular appropriations, lack of vigilance in the chief officers, and condoning of neglect and incapacity in the lower officers, especially where they had powerful political friends. The general management of affairs has also been shown by the investigations to be careless and extravagant.

A FRIGHTFUL SPECTACLE.

(From the Nevada (Cal.) Tribune, May 5.)

A ten-mule team, drawing lumber, while coming from the vicinity of the lake this morning, went over the grade near the head of King's canyon. The driver sprang from the saddle, thereby saving his life. His then stood still, a horrified and speechless witness to one of the most horrible scenes possible to imagine. The mules, wagon and lumber pitched forward in one confused, rolling mass, nearly two thousand feet into the bottom of the gorge, wild cries from the crushed and mangled animals rending the air as they were hurled madly down the steep mountain-side, and, when reaching the bottom, and life becoming extinct, the agonizing sounds ceased, and all became silent in death. The man says that after the first hundred feet had been passed the entire mass became hidden in a great cloud of snow torn up and scattered through the air, but that he could distinctly hear all the sounds proceeding from the white cloud as it rolled swiftly onward, until it struck the bottom of the canyon with a crash like that of an earthquake.

EIGHT MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A VIRGINIA COAL MINE.

Richmond, Va., May 21.—Intelligence reached this city this afternoon of a terrific explosion at the old Midlothian coal pit, in Chesterfield county, resulting in the loss of eight lives and two men severely injured, besides a number of others. The disaster occurred precisely at twenty-two minutes past one p. m. There were eleven men working in the shaft at a depth of about 700 feet and in a tunnel running horizontally about 500 feet in easterly direction.

From subsequent investigations and indications it is believed that one of the unfortunate miners, probably the foreman, must have ventured into foul air with an open lamp which ignited the gas and caused the accident. The report of the explosion, though so far underneath the surface of the earth, was distinctly heard at a distance of over a mile, attracting to the scene nearly every person in the immediate neighborhood. The mining population, quick to discover anything pertaining to an explosion, were soon at the mouth of the pit.

It was soon surrounded by men, women and children of every age and color, the frantic screams and heartrending cries of the latter creating a scene of confusion and disorder that was painful to witness. These poor people almost instantly realized the fact that the miners below must have suffered instant death, and this added to the great excitement and utter want of the power to do anything by those present. William Marshall and John Kendler, two old and experienced miners, arrived upon the scene, and at once descended into the pit. Immediately upon their arrival at the bottom they found two men who were apparently dead, but who they at once brought up and were afterward restored to consciousness and life. These heroic men, accompanied by miners from the other pit, again descended, and the work of exploration was vigorously commenced. They found the tunnel in a fearful condition. Wrecked timbers, machinery and debris of every sort pertaining to a coal mine, were scattered and piled in every direction, and it required great exertion to reach the bodies of the ill-fated miners. These were at last found, one by one, and at long intervals eight in number, five being white and three colored.

CHEAP READING.

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A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon every genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

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The Senate on Tuesday decided that Belknap was impeachable, and now the trial proceeds.

ENGLAND AND THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

Paris, May 28.—The following semi-official statement is published: It is still hoped that England will make known the points of Prince Gortschakoff's memorandum which she wishes to have modified, so that an understanding may be brought about between all the powers with a view to united action in the East. It is considered that a European conference would be the suitable means of facilitating such an understanding. The powers, before officially communicating the memorandum to the Porte, will await the final decision which England is expected to adopt in consequence of the overtures made to her.

JOHN BULL PUTTING HIS BIG SHIPS IN ORDER.

London, May 29.—The Standard of this morning says one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just been dispatched from Woolwich to Gibraltar, Malta and the Mediterranean fleet. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply. It was stated in Portsmouth on Saturday that all available workmen are to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to a sea-going condition. The turret ship Thunderer is understood to be the first whose completion will be thus pushed forward.

MORE FIGHTING IN HERZEGOVINA.

Ragusa, May 25.—Two thousand insurgents have attempted to occupy the heights of Bagnani, in the district of Gatschko. An official Turkish telegram reporting the affair asserts that the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed. According, to Sclavonic accounts, the insurgents, although at first repulsed, received 15,000 reinforcements, drove the Turkish troops which consisted of eight battalions, under Mukhtar Pasha, to Sibernitsko, and 500 Turks and 125 insurgents were killed.

BREATHING THROUGH THE NOSE

There are various reasons for considering the nose the natural outlet of the lungs, and hence various advantages are to be derived from breathing through the nose.

1st. If we breathe through the nose we will be enabled often to detect the presence of noxious oders in the air we breathe, and so be warned in time to prevent disease.

2d. The internal nose is studded with hairs, which in some degree at least prevent the ingress of noxious matters in the air we breathe. Dust is strained out; and it is confidently asserted, by persons who have tested the matter, that miasmas are prevented from entering the blood if one breathes only through the nose. Some persons have lived in malarious districts, slept on the banks of malarious rivers, etc., for years, and yet have escaped all the forms of fever which usually followed a residence in the country, who have ascribed their exemption solely to the settled habit of breathing only through the nose.

3d. By breathing through the nose, little, if any, air passes into the lungs until it has come in contact with the membranes of the nose, which are supposed to possess some power of neutralizing malarious and contagious poisons.

4th. By drawing our breath only through the nose, the air is warmed by contact with the membranes before it reaches the lungs, and so inflammations and congestions of those organs are avoided.

Per contra, the habit, so common, of breathing through the mouth has many disadvantages. In this way a great volume of air is quickly taken in, loaded with dust, malarious or contagious impurities, etc., of which we are utterly unconscious until the blood has been poisoned, and serious, perhaps fatal, disease has been inaugurated. The cold air, being taken in in great volume and with great rapidity, chills the lungs, whereas, if breathed through the nose, it would be warmed before reaching the lungs.

The habit of breathing through the mouth is caused largely by weakness of the respiratory muscles, and one excellent method of strengthening those muscles is to breathe through the nose. It is certainly as wise a plan as sucking air through a silver tube, so often recommended. Then breathe through the nose, as Nature indicates, if you would have good health.—*Scientific American.*

HORSE LAWS.

It has been decided that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse or carriage fit and competent for such a journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage that either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for the saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract, he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are frequently in dispute these decisions may be intersting.

—St. Nicholas, Scribner's illustrated magazine for boys and girls, for the month of June, is replete with interesting stories for the little ones, and also contains stories for older brothers and sisters, in which entertainment and instruction are judiciously combined. It is really an excellent children's magazine. Conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge. Scribner & Co., New York.

Scribner, always a welcome visitor, is more warmly welcomed this month than ever, because of its increased fund of good reading matter. "Old Landmarks in Philadelphia;" "Philip Nolan's Friends," (by E. E. Hale), "Gabriel Conroy" (by Bret Harte); "Pilgrims and Puritans; "How America was Named, and a very interesting article on America's great actress, the late Charlotte Cushman, form the most notable part of its contents. Published by Scribner & Co., New York.

AGENTS,
make no engagements till you see our
NEW BOOK,
Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise, we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the Dubuque Times says "Just such a work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active Man or Woman of good address insure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 13ap 12t.

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The following passage is from the speech of the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, one of the Belknap impeachment managers, before the senate of the United States. It is a scathing review of the political corruptions of the times, and as such it deserves to be thoughtfully considered:

"My own public life has been a brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office, but in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or malodministration. I have heard the taunt from friendless lips, that when the United States presented herself in the east to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the state in the Union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the chairman of the committee on military affairs in the house, now a distinguished member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exulting turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of congress, two of the house and one here, that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in the highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained in the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history."

A SAD STORY OF REAL LIFE.

New York, May 26.—Mrs. Rattgen, of 421 First street, Jersey City, who was burned out on Thursday afternoon, made a bed in an old wagon near the ruin of her home on Thursday night, and slept there with her little boy, who has the small pox, while her husband stood guard. Yesterday they made an unsuccessful search for new quarters, but no one wanted to rent apartments to them, and they could not afford a whole house.

Cincinnatti, May 25.—While Mrs Jennie Bruce, her daughter Mamie, and Robert Drinkard were upon a bridge near Danville, Ill., on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, yesterday, a freight train came upon them, crushing and killing Mrs. Bruce, breaking Drinkard's leg and knocking the girl through the bridge to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, from the effects of which she will probably die.

The Lungs.
CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs, is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the ve-sels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

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Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

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Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, the Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and *Market*. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of floorage, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers furnish for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement on long tiers counters, and taken thence on the public elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments—besides the machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JUNE 1, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 286, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. F. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sec't. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 4th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending on Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞ Standing announcements of candidates $5.00. Communications recommending persons for office, $1.50 to $2.00

——Fred Arnold, of Centre Hill, has a porcelain smoke-pipe, made in Germany, 202 years ago. This pipe has the month and year of its manufacture inscribed upon it, and has been in the Arnold family up to this time.

——Col. Bush the man who gave life to Bellefonte, and founder of its best improvements, paid our sanctum a visit a few days ago.

——Mr. R. F. Rankin, next door to Dischner's gun-shop, is the only graduate in Pharmacy in the county. As a druggist he has had long experience and keeps none but fresh and pure drugs for sale.

——Mr. S. H. Goodhart, at Hublersburg, has a new store started about 9 months ago, and does a good business from the fact that he is so gentlemanly and sells cheap. He keeps a complete assortment of dry goods, groceries, &c., which he sells as cheap as they do a Bellefonte or Lock Haven.

——No end to the demand for that little blessing, which is now making so many females happy because it so greatly eases their labors on washing day, we mean the Complete Washer, sold by John H. Miller of Centre Hall. It is the best machine out, and no one denies its superior merits when seeing it work only five minutes. Be sure you see it before investing in a washer. The Eureka Wringer—the best in market—is also sold by the same gentleman.

——Mr. Cornelius Stovor and H G. Conser sent specimens of brick to this office, moulded by them in Zerbe's brick yard, in this place, which are hard to beat for elegance.

— Jno R. Tate is putting up a large barn on the Wistor property in Benner twp., which will be a job as only such mechanics as Mr. Tate know how to put up.

——Decoration day was observed at Aaronsburg, Boalsburg and other localities in this county. The Citizens Band of this place assisted in the decoration ceremonies at Boalsburg.

——On last Monday morning a son of Mr. John Spicher, of near Earleystown, met with an accident which may prove fatal. The boy was driving a two-horse team, and on going down a hill, the boards of the wagon box slipped forward and came in contact with the horses. A run-off was the result and young Spicher fell from the wagon the wheels of which passed over him. His collar bone was broken and sustained other severe injuries. There is little hope of his recovery.

——We are informed that last Friday Rev. Berger, Evangelical minister, Millheim circuit, was robbed as he was driving through the Narrows beyond Woodward. He was stopped by two men who demanded his money and his watch. He handed over his cash $10, and being slow in getting out his watch was told to hurry up accompanied by the cocking of a revolver in the hands of one of the men. The timepiece was handed over and Mr. Berger then ordered to go on his way with the threat that he would be shot if he looked back.

——He was a very common looking old man in a very common looking light wagon, drawn by a very common looking horse; but when a young chap, who trusted to appearances, came along in a stylish livery rig and tried to pass him, the common looking horse, at a word from his master, just twisted his mouth into a smile of easy confidence and in forty seconds was out of the astonished young chap's sight; going as light and free and easy as a "Light, Running Domistic" sewing machine,

——Bellefonte has not yet made up her $20 000—a mere song for that town—towards the early construction of the branch railroad to Lemont. This sum it was at one time supposed and asserted could be raised in town in five hours—five weeks' effort have only produced $12,000. The sum asked for would be about 2½ per cent. upon the valuation of Bellefonte, which is small indeed, yet there seems no prospect at this writing of the amount being raised. Some of the townships over here had 18 per cent. laid upon their valuation, and stood it, and yet Bellefonte drags a 2½. Well, it is their own matter; if they don't want the railroad, all right.

——Spigelmyer's is the only cash store in the Valley. Goods are marked low and cash customers are the makers by it. A full line of dry goods, notions, groceries, hats, caps, boots and shoes always on hand. Call and examine stock and prices, and satisfy yourselves that bargains are offered.

——All persons visiting Bellefonte are hereby invited to call at Zeller's Drug Store for a glass of Bower's Mead—the most healthful and popular drink of the day. It is delicious. It is a combination of the most choice and fragrant aromatics known. 29 may 4t.

——William Mann, of Lewistown, well known here, who was killed by a steamboat explosion last week, is said to have had his life insured for $40,000. The remains of the deceased reached his sorrow stricken family, consisting of a wife and three children, on Tuesday, 23, and were followed to the grave by the largest procession that was ever seen in Mifflin county. There were 170 carriages in line.

Mr. Mann's body was blown to the roof of the steamer Arkansas Belle, which was alongside the Pat. Cleborne when the latter's boiler exploded. When he met with the accident he was traveling for the Mann axe manufacturing firm, of which he was a member.

——BITS.—Mr. J. D. Murray deserves credit for the nice plank walk along his lot—now its uncle George Odenkirk's time to join his neighbor, and then Dr Smith will no doubt see the necessity of joining in to and that will complete the walk along there.——Samuel Flory has his new house up, and Levi Murray has his cellar dug for his new house.

——We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of D. Musser's 4may tf

On and after to-day the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell first-class passenger tickets from New York to Chicago at sixteen dollars—a reduction of five dollars.

—Pleasant weather this week and prospect for an abundance of potato bugs.

——On last Friday the leading railroad officials of the Penna railroad passed over the line of our railroad. The party was composed of T. A. Scott, president; W. Morris, chairman of finance committee; Strickland Kneas, assistant to president; Geo. B. Roberts, 1st vice president; Lewisburg and David Reed, engr., for larceny, also received twenty lashes. In addition to the whipping each of them has to undergo a term of imprisonment, pay restitution money and wear a convict's jacket for six months after their release. The sight was apparently enjoyed by the spectators. There was a large batch whipped on the Saturday previous, many of whom cried piteously for mercy and begged the Sheriff to desist.—*Times.*

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☞ Send us a new subscriber—try it.

UNDER THE LASH

A Gala Day at Newcastle, Del.

Wilmington, Del., May 24.—On Saturday the ponderous iron gates of the New Castle jail, in this State, were thrown open at 10 o'clock in the morning, and a motley crowd of men, women and children, black and white, crowded in to witness the degrading punishment of a lashing upon the bare back that eleven thieves were to receive in accordance with sentences of the court. It is a feature particularly characteristic of these child-like people that the audience is made up of the coarsest classes of life in New Castle and the surrounding country, who appear to take a savage delight in the writhings of the human body as they are tortured by the long-lashing whip in the hands of the jail official. Without sound. Coarse jests and unfeeling remarks are indulged in, and it is made with many of the farmers a holiday occasion, whole families arriving in wagons to witness the performance. When the gates were thrown open on Saturday the howling mob that filled the street was ready to rush in on Enoch Rash and James Bradley, who had been guilty of breaking and entering in the night time, and were then chained down firmly and securely in the pillory. Robert Harris, a negro, was next put into the pillory, where he remained for the space of one hour. His offence was assault and battery with intent to kill. During this time the crowd has greatly thinned out, but when the announcement was made that the whipping would begin they gathered within the yard again. Enoch Rash was the name first called out by the Sheriff, and he came forth, a tall, muscular white man, led by a deputy. He was bared to the waist, and apparently still suffering from the effects of his confinement in the pillory, stood bravely up to the post while his hands were fastened in the iron clamps. The Sheriff, armed with a cat-o'-nine-tails, asked if all was ready and commenced to rain on the blows, thirty in number, which was counted by a deputy as they fell. The quivering flesh reddened at first, and finally the blood found its way to the surface while the prisoner writhed in his agony and his face was the very picture of suffering and despair. He was taken back to his cell, stiff and sore. James Bradley, who was the accomplice of Rash in the crime, was also hit thirty lashes by the Sheriff, but bore it with a great deal more fortitude than the other, and notwithstanding the blows fell thick and fast not a muscle of his face changed and he in no way gave evidence of the intense pain he must have suffered. James Darsh had stolen a pocket-book containing $8, and for this stood up to the whipping post in a very defiant manner to receive twenty lashes, which were put on with heavy strokes. Charles Harrison, a negro, for larceny, received ten lashes without a murmur. Thomas Hyde was whipped with twenty lashes for stealing a lot of old clothing. Isaac Hoyden, a fine specimen of manly form, had taken a beefsteak and a small lot of scrappel from a farmer's wagon, and for this received twenty lashes with intense suffering. The prisoner twisted and almost fell upon his haunches in his endeavors to escape the blows. His back was terribly scarred, and he went back to his cell in great agony. Thomas Davis, for robbery, was given twenty lashes that burst the flesh, and Samuel Bush was given the same number for participation in the theft. William L. Cooper, a negro, had stolen a buffalo robe and received twenty lashes, and David Reed, negro, for larceny, also received twenty lashes. In addition to the whipping each of them has to undergo a term of imprisonment, pay restitution money and wear a convict's jacket for six months after their release. The sight was apparently enjoyed by the spectators. There was a large batch whipped on the Saturday previous, many of whom cried piteously for mercy and begged the Sheriff to desist.—*Times.*

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☞ Send us a new subscriber—try it.

ANOTHER MURDERER ARRESTED.

Pottsville, Pa., May 22.—At Mahanoy City, at five o'clock this afternoon, another murderer was arrested, named Michael Kehoe, a brother of the famous Jack Kehoe, a leading Molly Maguire now in jail in Pottsville awaiting trial. This Michael Kehoe was arrested on the charge of murdering George K. Smith, at Yorktown, Carbon county, Pa., in 1862. He was arrested at his house after having fled the mines, where he has been working for the last three years, putting in full time, and will be taken to the Carbon county jail to-morrow.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN PROBABLE

The announcement was made yesterday on the Produce Exchange that twenty six vessels have been chartered to take cargoes of grain to Europe in view of the approaching war. An advance in freights is owed for in consequence.

THE RAILWAY WAR

The Erie Road Makes Another Reduction.

New York, May 28.—The Erie Company has made a still further reduction in passenger fares to the West, to take effect to-morrow, the rates being in each case one dollar less than those announced by other roads, viz, to Chicago, $16; Cincinnatti, $14; Indianapolis, $15; St. Louis, $21; Louisville, 18; Detroit, 12, Cleveland, $11. Rates to Buffalo and Niagara Falls are also reduced to $8.

New York, May 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad announces the following rates: New York to Chicago, $16; to Cincinnatti, $14; to Louisville, $18; to Indianapolis, $15; to St. Louis, $20.

The New York Tribune draws this picture: "Imagine Simon looking at a Pennsylvania delegation that refused to budge under his bill of sale. Balaam's surprise at the expostulation beginning with 'Am I not thine ass, upon which thou hast ridden,' etc., could hardly be a touch to Simon's feelings under such circumstances. We suspect, though, if this should happen, and Mr. Conkling should be defeated, that the Winnebago Chief would be the first to uncover to the successful candidate and break forth, as Balaam did, with 'How goodly are thy tents.'"

Thousands of bushels of potatoes will go to waste in Michigan for lack of a market, but the Detroit Free Press of the 21st says that farmers along the line of the Central railroad are preparing to plant near as large an acreage as last year, expecting to increase their stock for feeding next winter. The Michigan fruit crop promises to be the largest ever produced, and wheat never before made so good show.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

Miles twp. has 9 Sunday Schools.

Centennial picnic on the 4th of July.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fullmer has gone blind.

A few weeks ago some one was clever enough to trim Jos. Bierly's buggy free of charge. In the morning when he got up he found the top, cushions, lazy back, dasher, straps and some spokes cut to pieces. The same night a whole fence along the dam was pitched in the water. A short time before this a new wagon was broken to piece, also a grubbing hoe, and water pipes plugged up tight. Now we think that Joe should go for them and train as well as learn them a trick.

Last week while Geo. E. B. Royer was working around his premises he had occasion to leave his work for a while, and on his return he found that his cow had swallowed the contents a nearly empty paint pot after which she immediately died.

John Beck in Kreamerville has his house and shop under roof. It will make a fine building.

The gipsies have returned and are encamped in Meyer's woods. HEW MOR.

Richfield Junction, N. Y. May 28.—The gauge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has been narrowed from Hoboken, N. J., to Scranton Pa., Binghamton, Oswego, Rome and Utica, and narrow-gage trains passed over the whole line without interruption last evening. About 2,000 men were employed on the work.

TRADE REPORT.

Phila., May 27.—Flour and meal—About 800 barrels sold including extras at $4 25@4 87½; Minnesota extra family at $5.75@6 50; Penna., Ohio and Indiana do. do. at 5 76@6 75, and fancy brands at 7@8 75. Rye flour sells at 4 80. In corn meal no sales.

Grain—Sales of 5,500 bushels wheat at 1 45@1 47 for Penna. Red; 1 40 for do. amber; and 1 50@1 00 for white. Rye is firm, with sales of 1,400 bushels Penna. at 80@87½c. Corn is arriving freely, and sells at steady prices; sales of 11,000 bushels at 61@62c for yellow, and 60@60½c for mixed. Oats sell 37@44c for white, and 35@38c for mixed.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Sheirire.

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 60c.
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120....Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90, 70....Clover seed 5,50....Potatoes 30
Lard per pound 8, ...Butter per pound 16
Butter 20.....Eggs 15....Plaster pelton $14 Tallow 5....Bacon 10.....Ham 15
Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buck sheat 65 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00..
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Lesnys plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

BREONS' HOTEL.

MILROY, PA.

The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Bass to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIES, GENTS, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.28 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to al business entrusted to him. ju2,'68

——We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

The new jail at Sunbury is to be built by Ira T. Clement of that place for $91,656 the county furnishing the iron works, which will cost $4,000.

A large brick storehouse of rags in Philadelphia fell down on Thursday, burying a number of workmen in the ruins, three of whom were killed.

Five more men have been placed in the Carbon county jail accused of murder and belonging to the Molly Maguires; their names are Michael Kehoe, Neil Dougherty, Michael McGee, John Campbell and Edward McGee.

The responsibility for this statement belongs the Telegram: "A Georgia Senator has been killed by the sting of a bee which lit on his head. The case is a remarkable one, as most of the Georgia Senators can stand the kick of a mule on the head and think nothing about it, whereas the mule goes lame for a week."

CENTRE HALL CASH STORE!

HERLACHER'S OLD STAND.

The Largest and Best selected Stock in Town.

Below we give some of the remarkably low prices:

	Cts.
Best Calicos & Shirting,	.07
Good " "	.05
Brown Muslin Appleton A	.06½
" " Good,	.06
Bleached "	8 to 15
Domestic Gingham,	10 to 15
Choice Syrups,	80 c. gal
Best N. O. Baking,	90 " "
" Rio Coffee,	28 " lb
Good " "	25 " "
Best " "	30 " "
" A White Sugar,	12 " "
Brown, "	10 " "
Ladies Fancy Stripped Hose,	25 cts.
" Neckties,	12 "
" Corsets,	60 "
" Shawls,	$1.00
Extra Assortment of Hamburg Edgings,	
Ladies Morrocco Shoes,	$1.75
" Gaiters (lace),	1.60
Mens Plow Shoes & Brogans,	2 25

Large variety of Children's & Misses' Buff, Button & Side lace Shoes.

DRESS GOODS.

Stupendous attraction, Stock replenished with beautiful new goods, at extremely low prices, for which we invite critical comparison.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Produce.

Also large assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Wood & Willowware. 1 june tf

JEROME SPIGELMYER.

SPRING OPENING OF

Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,

AT

Miss Lucy Deininger's,

IN CENTRE HALL.

who has just returned from Phila. with the Latest Fashions, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up at reasonable prices.

☞ The new styles are very pretty. ☜

Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 18may 4t.

CENTENNIAL

AT CENTRE HALL,

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY,

HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER BOOTS,

SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a specialty.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits,	$10.00
Good Cassimere Coats,	$5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

EXTRAORDINARY Inducements to Cash Buyers.

We wish to say to the people of Penns Valley, that we have just opened and are now offering full lines of all goods that we deal in at such prices *that even defy comment, or competition.*

PRICE IS THE OBJECT.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is full of Bargains, at from Five dollars for a full Suit of Men's Clothing up to the finest Ready Made goods in town.

DRY GOODS

At such prices as will astonish you, Calicoes at 5 cents. Muslin at 6, 7 and 8 cents. Dress goods in all the newest styles from 10 cents per yard up to the best grades of Silk.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes at 1 dollar per pair. Misses' Shoes at 75 cents per pair. Men's Plow Shoes at $1.25. Men's Brogans at $1.25. In the

NOTION DEPARTMENT

We have Ladies' Hose at 5 cents. Ladies' Hose at 10c. Men's Hose at 5 cents. Ladies' handkerchiefs at 5c. Kid Gloves at 50 cents. Clark's O. N. T., Cotton. 6c, and all other goods in proportion.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF

Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE and STOVES

—OF—

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Mark These Facts!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and dilligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a boggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, at endant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas this Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the unguent in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, night or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most delicately rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. Therefore bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require but little use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, PARALYSIS, AND STIFF JOINTS.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all strictures maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Breasts,	Sore (Soft), Cancers,
Burns, Bunions,	Contracted and Stiff Joints,
Skin Diseases,	Elephantiasis,
Fistulas,	Glandular Swellings,
Coco bay,	Lumbago,
Chiego-foot,	Piles,
Chapped Hands,	Rheumatism,
Scalds,	Sore Nipples,
Sore Throats,	Stubborn Sores,
Scurvy,	Tumors,
Ulcers,	Wounds,
Yaws.	

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 25 may, e o w. y

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

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Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled

His Crocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞ No trouble to show Goods. ☜

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 13, y.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES.

Toilet Soaps and Extracts FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 25oct tf

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DIPLOMA

Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY

Opposite Bush House,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr211y.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.

HINTS FOR COOKING MEATS.—All meats should be put to cooking in boiling water, as then the outer part contracts and the internal juices are preserved. It is important to keep the water constantly boiling, otherwise the meat will absorb it; the more gently meat boils the more tender it will be. Always add boiling water if more is needed, and skim when it first begins to boil. Allow about twenty minutes for boiling fresh meat, and from one-half to three-quarters of an hour for salt meat, except ham, which will cook in fifteen minutes. In roasting meat it is necessary to have a hot oven; to be tender it should be basted often. Twenty minutes to a pound is required for all meats, except beef, which only requires from fifteen to eighteen. In broiling or frying meats, have the gridiron or fryingpan hot before putting the meat on. Allow about twenty minutes for all meats but beef or ham; beefsteak will cook in about fifteen, ham in about ten minutes.

TO SELECT FRESH FISH.—The eyes should be clear, the fins stiff, the gills red, hard to open, and without bad odor. Great care should be taken to thoroughly clean the fish, removing the smallest atom of blood. It is best to use lard or drippings in frying, as butter is apt to burn, and make the fish soft. In boiling, large fish should be wrapped in a cloth, wound with twine and covered with more than two inches of water. Salt should be sprinkled in the water (four ounces to a gallon). For time of cooking a medium sized fish, allow ten minutes per pound; for a small fish six minutes is enough. The fish should be taken from the water the moment it is done. Salt fish require from twenty-four to thirty hours' soaking, changing the water several times meanwhile.

DRAWN BUTTER.—Put two tablespoonfuls of flour and a little salt in a bowl, add half a pint of water, a little at a time; work it very smooth, put it into a saucepan, let it come slowly to a boil, stirring often; when it has boiled a minute or two, add by degrees two ounces of butter, stirring all the time until it is entirely incorporated with the flour and water; boil up once, and season for any kind of boiled fish or meat.

ALMOND CAKES.—Rub two ounces of butter into five ounces of flour, and five ounces powdered lump sugar. Beat an egg with half the sugar; then put in the other ingredients. Add one ounce blanched almonds and a little almond flavor. Roll them in your hand the size of a nutmeg, and sprinkle with fine lump sugar. They should be lightly baked.

Root Culture.

A farmer writing to an exchange, says: For the benefit of readers who are unacquainted with the culture of beets and roots generally, and who have no idea of the great value of that crop for stock feeding in winter, I would give you the average result of many years on my grounds. In arriving at the following figures, I do not by any means give the largest yield, but rather under medium, in order not to mislead any one; would also say that the figures are actual sum paid at the usual price of labor for plowing, seed, sowing, cultivating, and harvesting one acre of mangel wurtzel beets:

Plowing the land	$3.00
Drawing out manure	4.00
Spreading manure and dragging	2.50
Ridging the land	1.00
Paid for three pounds Yellow Globe mangel seed	1.80
Sowing seed with drill	.75
Cultivating five times with horse	6.00
Hoeing three times by hand	7.50
Total	$26.5

Amount of beets raised, twenty tons per acre; cost per ton, $1.33, or four cents per bushel. Adding to this, cost for pulling, topping, and burying in heads for winter, three-fourths of a cent per bushel, or twenty-five cents per ton, makes total cost, four and three-quarter cents per bushel for an article invaluable to cattle from a sanitary point of view, and, compared to other feed at average prices, worth at least fifteen to twenty cents per bushel.

Mangel wurtzel and sugar beets are the nearest approach to grass, and have a very beneficial effect upon cattle, leaving them in better health in the spring, thus gaining much time and money. I feed beets every day mixed with a little meal—the latter to improve the quality of the greatly increased quantity of milk obtained.

To Capture Hawks and Owls.

A farmer writes to the *Ohio Farmer* that he has succeeded in taking about twenty hen hawks in a steel trap, by setting the trap on the upper end of a square pole some twenty feet high, with the butt end firmly planted in the ground. E. Gaylord writes in relation to capturing owls: When I suspect the owls are about to commence their mischief I get a stick suitable for the place, and fasten a small steel trap on the top, and set it up some three or four feet above. If an owl comes anywhere near, he will be very sure to settle down in the trap with as calm and as graceful an air as an owl can put on. This is a trait in the owl quite peculiar to himself. He seldom pounces on his victim the first thing, like most birds of prey, but first comes slowly along, and settles down on some conspicuous site near the victims, and takes a very calm and cool survey of all the surroundings. As soon as all things appear to him to be favorable, he quietly lets himself down among the fowls, hoping to induce some of their number to fly off or drop down from the roost, when he, quick as thought, embraces the opportunity to swoop down and carry off the fowl. I used to fasten the trap with a staple, on top of the stick, but I find this gives them a much better chance to tear themselves out of the trap. Now, I fasten it slightly on top and firmly to the stick, some two feet below the trap, with a chain or cord.

How It Pays to Have Good Cows.

I herewith send you, writes a correspondent of the Vermont *Farmer*, a statement of the income of eight Jersey cows for the year ending January, 1867:

Twenty-five hundred and sixty-six pounds eleven ounces of butter made and sold at forty cents per pound	$1,026.67
Cream sold	2.00
Eight calves (6 heifers) raised	185.00
Ten pigs raised and fatted on sour milk and twenty-five bushels of meal	207.50
Total	$1,421.17
Less twenty-five bushels of meal	25.00
Total	$1,396.17

My cows are full-blooded Jerseys and three grades. I feed meal all the time they are giving milk. In the summer they have two quarts of corn-and-cob meal per day. Fall and winter, three quarts, one-half corn-and-cob meal, one-half bran. We never have any soft butter in warm weather. I feed no roots of any kind, nothing but meal and all the good, early-cut hay they will eat.

Value of Underdraining.

P. T. Quin, in his work entitled "Gardening for Profit," says a certain German lessee twelve acres of land near Jersey City for ten years, at $100 per acre. It was heavy, wet land, and after heavy manuring for three years he could only make a living. Some of his neighbors, better posted, told him he would have to underdrain it. As his lease had only seven years to run, he was afraid it would not pay; but as the only alternative he took the advice. It took $60 per acre, only one-half of what he had paid for manure yearly. The result was at the end of his lease he paid $12,000 for the land and owned it.

"A Little More Grape."

Not only farmers, and those upon large lots, but even residents upon contracted city lots, should plant grapevines, for from no species of fruit can so much be produced upon a given area of ground space. Planted along on the south or east side of the fence bounding the inclosure, they can be trained up on trellises to quite a height, if desirable, and the amount of most delicious fruit that can be grown upon a well managed grapevine, of the right variety, is perfectly astonishing to those who have had no experience in that way.

This is the season of the year when a man wonders whether he will have his hair cut or wait till he won't catch cold.

Indian Traditions.

The Indian (Osage Agency) *Herald* says: The tradition of the first landing of Indians in the new world has been repeated to chosen braves over and over from one generation to another, and to this day the Osages have what is supposed to be nearly the original language of their ancestors. They claim that their progenitors came in the ark or boat, and while in the vessel the Great Spirit came and rested upon one of their number and told him to select six others to assist him in governing the nation; hence the origin of the seven original bands of the tribe. The Spirit, while in conversation with this favorite one, directed him to communicate whatever instructions he received for his people through his chosen assistants, and to this day the name of the one upon whom the Spirit rested signifies one who talks with God. His lodge is a sanctuary for any criminal who may flee from justice or vengeance, and he ranks with the highest chief in the tribe. Reforce they came in contact with white people they lived in the enjoyment of peace and happiness, but they are now realizing that white people are as numerous as "leaves in the forest," and that they only constitute a remnant of this once powerful and warlike tribe, and are at the mercy of the white race and liable to be driven backward step by step into the waters of the ocean. Their religion tends to given them a gloomy and melancholy cast of character, and among other things they believe that the spirit of the departed hovers in anguish around them until a scalp is taken to accompany it to the Indian's last resting place, the great hunting ground, where the spirit of a slain enemy serves him in the most servile offices throughout eternity. For this purpose, though much has been said and written about the civilization of the Osages, they yet organize mourning parties and go upon the warpath when otherwise they are peaceable.

Though at first thought it may strike the minds of our readers as almost incredible, there are Masons among Osages. They were probably admitted to the secrets, rites and privileges of this ancient institution by the French in early days, they being the first whites with whom they met. They retain a part of the workings of the craft to this day. Colonel J. M. Hiatt, a licensed trader for the tribe at this agency, who is a gentleman of culture and large experience, and an honored member of the Commandery, when alone on one occasion with a more than ordinarily intelligent Osage, found, upon strict trial, though the Indian could not speak a word of our language, that he was a Master Mason who prided himself in the mysteries of the order.

Their so-called "medicine work" is simply the performance of a religious ceremony in which is introduced all the form derived from Masonry, tradition and other sources. There are grades in rank, or degrees, as in Masonry, and the ceremonies of introduction and advancement to the higher degrees are as elaborate and impressive as any in the world.

Fashion Notes.

Flat mother of pearl and Japanese figured buttons are furnished for black cashmere and Sicilienne polonaises.

The newest thing in fashions are chamois leather basques and aprons in their natural buff color, profusely embroidered with gay colored silks.

For general use the parasol in greatest demand is made of black twilled silk, lined with white, pinked out in deep scollops round the edge, and finished with frills of black thread lace. The handles are plain sticks of ebony, inlaid with tortoise shell and gold or silver.

For mourning there are black parasols covered with crape and having sticks of unpolished ebony.

Cachemire is the name of a fabric which has lately grown popular. It is made of fine wool mixed with silk; the colors are soft and harmonious, and the patterns are those usually seen on Eastern shawls.

A popular garniture for the new black grepadine polonaises is perpendicular rows of inch-wide gros grain ribbon placed on in clusters of three or four down the middle of the back and on each front, and stopped at intervals to fall over in loops.

The best gloves come without ornamental stitching, and are welted with white round the wrists.

A small screen of either white or black silk, richly embroidered, and with an ivory handle, is the approved parasol for driving in an open carriage.

The new kid gloves show extreme shades of color—light tints for dressy wear and dark ones for general occasions. For visiting and carriage wear cream kid will predominate, as it can be worn with dresses of any shade.

A carriage dress and mantle by Worth, made of black satin and faille, is trimmed with the new bronze beads.

A new model for black silk dresses gives the back cut as a polonaise, with a train and an elongated waist, while the front is a bodice with a basque.

Among the celebrated modistes of Paris it is found that Worth's costumes are notable for their quaintness and originality; Pingat's for their rich trimmings and admirable disposition of them; Rodrique's for their adaption of the most *prononce* styles allowable with good taste, and Hentenaa's for their graceful drapery.

Figuring up the Results.

The New York *Tribune* gives a review of the action of the State conventions held so far, and makes out the following showing of the preferences of the delegates elected to either the Cincinnati or the St. Louis convention:

REPUBLICAN.	*Instructed.*	*Claimed.*	*Total.*
Conkling	—	79	79
Blaine	27	107	134
Bristow	2	46	48
Hartranft	58	—	58
Hayes	44	—	44
Morton	56	34	90
Jewell	—	10	10
DEMOCRATIC.			
Hendricks	30	58	88
Tilden	70	48	118
Bayard	—	6	6

The Republicans have held conventions in twenty States and three Territories. The Democrats have held conventions in eleven States. The successful candidate in either convention will require three hundred and seventy-eight votes.

Border Atrocities.

The Leavenworth (Kan.) *Times* says: The Pueblo *Chieftain* gives the particulars of the lynching of two horse thieves near Dodge City, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The two men were taken by a mob to a patch of woods on Saw Log creek. They were blindfolded, their arms pinioned, and placed in the center of a circle. Then one of the "vigilants" pulled a testament from one pocket and a bottle of whisky from the other, and exclaiming: "Here, boys, in peace for the dead and consolation for the living," proceeded to read a chapter, while the bottle was passed from mouth to mouth, until its contents were exhausted. At the conclusion of this ceremony the thieves were stretched up to the limb of a cottonwood tree, face to face, their feet almost touching the ground. Both were buried on the spot, in a shallow trench, and then the avengers returned to town. The names of the unfortunates are Cole and Callahan. The father of the latter is a minister at Topeka.

Severe Punishment.

A man named Charles Taylor was recently convicted, in England, of sending a threatening letter. The judge before whom he was tried, in passing sentence, commented with severity on the offense, and condemned the prisoner to penal servitude for life. Just one hundred years ago, one Archibald Girdwood was convicted at the Old Bailey, in London, of sending a threatening letter, and he suffered a still more severe punishment; for after an appeal, in vain, on some law points, to all the judges, he was executed.

Canine Sagacity.

A gentleman of wealth and position in London had, some years ago, a country house and farm about sixty miles from the metropolis. At this country residence he kept a number of dogs, and among them a very large mastiff and a Scotch terrier; and at the close of one of his summer residences in the country, he resolved to bring this terrier with him to London for the winter season. There being no railway to that particular part of the country, the dog traveled with the servants in a post carriage, and on his arrival at the town house was brought out to the stable, where a large Newfoundland dog was kept as a watchdog. This latter individual looked with anything but pleasure on the arrival of the little intruder from the country; and consequently the Scoth terrier had not been very long in his new home when this canine master of the stable attacked him, and, in the language of human beings, gave him a sound thrashing. The little animal could, of course, never hope by himself to chastise his host for this inhospitable welcome, but he determined that by some agency chastisement should come. Accordingly, he lay very quiet that night in a remote corner of the stable, but when morning had fully shone forth, he was nowhere to be found. Search was made for him, as the phrase says, high and low, but without success, and the conclusion reluctantly arrived at was that he had been stolen. On the third morning after his disappearance, however, he again showed himself in London, but this time not alone; for, to the amazement of every one, he entered the stable accompanied by the big mastiff from Kent. This great brute had no sooner arrived than he flew at the Newfoundland dog, who had so badly treated his little terrier friend, and a severe contest ensued, which the little terrier himself, seated at a short distance, viewed with the utmost dignity and satisfaction. The result of the battle was, that the mastiff came off the conqueror, and gave his opponent a tremendous beating. When he had quite satisfied himself as to the result, this great avenger from Kent scarcely waited to receive the recognition of his master, who had been sent for immediately on the dog's arrival, but at once marched out of the stable, to the door of which the little terrier accompanied him, and was seen no more. Some few days afterward, however, the gentleman received a letter from his steward in the country informing him of the sudden appearance of the terrier there, and his as sudden disappearance along with the large mastiff; and stating that the latter had remained away three or four days, during which they had searched in vain for him, but had just then returned home again. It then, of course, became quite clear that the little dog, finding himself unable to punish the town bully, had thought of his "big brother" in the country, had traveled over sixty miles which separated them, in order to gain his assistance, and had recounted to him his grievance; it was plain also that the mastiff had consented to come and avenge his old friend, had travelled with him to London, and having fulfilled his promise, had returned home, leaving the little fellow free from annoyance for the future.

Subsidiary Silver Coin.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced the following bill in the United States House:

SECTION 1. In addition to the amount of subsidiary coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints and issue through the treasury and its several offices such coin to the amount of $25,000,000.

SEC. 2. That the silver bullion required for this purpose shall be purchased from time to time at market value by the secretary of the treasury with any legal tender notes in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursements of the treasury, or in exchange for legal tender notes at par; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act when the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of its coinage and issue or exchange as herein provided without loss to the treasury, and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage.

SEC. 3. That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Massachusetts Silver Mines.

The Chipman mine at Newburyport, Mass., about which so much fuss was made a year or two ago, is progressing quietly, but very hopefully. The shaft is sunk 185 feet and several "drifts" or galleries run off at various depths, the longest being five hundred feet, at a depth of thirty-seven feet from the surface, and the next 190 feet, at the one-hundred foot level. From one and one-half to four tons are taken out daily, worth about $100 per ton net. The mine is managed skillfully and economically, and realized in its first year about $24,000 net profit. This gives great encouragement to its owners, as the indications all favor a constant increase of productiveness as lower depths are reached. So far, it is stated, the mine has produced more than any mine on the famous Comstock lode at Virginia City at the same depth. The Gould and Curry, now the most famous mine in the world, yielded in its first three years, 1859, '60, '61, a total of only $22,400, or less than the Chipman has yielded in its first year. In 1862 Gould and Curry yielded $44,000, and in 1863 $858,000, and the yield has continued to increase enormously with the increase of depth. This fact is very inspiring to the Chipman operators, who believe the Newburyport vein is equally susceptible of development, and are pushing things to reach a depth of five hundred feet this year. New concentrating works are being put up and will be run night and day when completed.

How he Figured.

Mr. James Lick, the California philanthropist, has the reputation of driving a close bargan. The following anecdote is told of him: When he was engaged in grading his grounds at Alviso he employed a large number of horses and carts. Having need of another horse, he sent his nephew to hire one of a neighbor, agreeing to pay $1 a day for its use. In a few days he sent to inquire the price of the horse, which the owner placed at $150. No answer was returned, and after some months Mr. Lick sent for his neighbor to come over and he would pay him for his horse. Knowing his reputation for close calculation in money matters, Mr. E. expected to receive only the $150; but on presenting himself, Mr. Lick referred to his book, and, finding that he had had the horse 145 days, handed over $295, with the dry remark: "I believe it would have been as well for me to have bought that animal five months ago."

Vegetable Physiology.

No one probably in these days favors a very old notion in vegetable physiology—that there are special vessels for carrying the sap up to the leaves and others for bringing them down again; for it is tolerably well known by all who have tried to raise plants from "slips" that the cuttings grow just as well if planted upside down as if set in the direction they grew on the tree. If there are any left, the experience of an English gardner, named Rochford, described in recent horticultural papers, should be enough. He grows grapes under glass, and believing that two sets of roots would be better than one, he bent the lop of a long cane into the ground, forming a large arch, and the top rooted. Afterward he cut the arch asunder in the middle, so that half the cane might be said to stand on its head. It continued year after year to grow and bear, just as well as the other half which grew in the natural way.

THE CENTENNIAL LEGION.

The Organization Completed—The Programme at Philadelphia.

The executive committee charged with the organization of this representative corps of volunteer military of the "Old Thirteen," met at the headquarters of the "Old Guard" in New York city. The following is the roster of companies, with dates of organization and names of commanding officers:

1775—The Providence Light Infantry, of Rhode Island, Colonel Bullock commanding.

1793—The Fayetteville Light Infantry, of North Carolina, Major Charles Haigh commanding.

1807—The Washington Light Infantry, of South Carolina, Major R. C. Gilchrist commanding.

1808—The Boston Light Infantry, of Massachusetts, Captain W. N. Noyes commanding.

1813—The State Fencibles, of Pennsylvania, Captain John W. Ryan commanding.

1816—The New Haven Grays, of Connecticut, Major T. A. Barnes commanding.

1826—The Old Guard, of New York, Major G. W. McLean commanding.

1828—The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Captain Samuel Hodges commanding.

1854—The Amoskeag Veterans, of New Hampshire, Major —— commanding.

1854—The Clinch Rifles, of Georgia, Captain Frank G. Ford commanding.

1866—The Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard, by detail of seventy-five men in one company, Captain —— commanding.

1868—The Phil. Kearney Guard, of New Jersey, Captain W. H. De Hart commanding.

1875—The American Rifles, of Delaware, Captain Samuel M. Wood commanding.

The organization was declared completed by the enrollment of the above commands. The following gentlemen were then announced as the choice of the companies of the Legion for field officers:

General H. W. Slocum, of New York, elected by the companies from the Middle States.

General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, elected by the companies from the Southern States.

General A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, elected by the companies from the Eastern States.

These selections were confirmed. It was ordered that the headquarters of the Legion should be established forthwith in New York city, under the direction of the three field officers; that an adjutant, quartermaster, commissary and seven aides-de-camp be appointed at the earliest date by the field officers distributed among the States so that there shall be a representative of each State in the field and staff, all of whom are to appear in Continental uniform, mounted. It was also voted unanimously to invite the West Point cadets and Annapolis naval cadets to unite with the Legion in the fourth of July parade, the cadets to form a battalion to be escorted by the Legion, as a mark of the respect in which these national institutions are held by the people of the "Old Thirteen." The Legion will parade in Philadelphia on the fourth of July in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, and will assemble in Chestnut street center, in front of Independence Hall. The colors of the Legion will be the Revolutionary flag of Colonel William Washington Troop, known as the "Eutaw flag," the old Continental flag, and the national colors. The space color guard of honor will consist of one commissioned officer from each company of the Legion, and invitations will be extended to the few companies of Revolutionary date outside the Legion for details of commissioned officers to unite in doing honor to the colors. Companies of the Legion will bear each the flag of the State it represents. Legion and company colors, color bearers and special guards of honor are to meet in Independence Hall before the parade. As soon as the line is formed on the fourth of July in front of Independence Hall there will be a grand dress parade, trooping of colors, etc., and it is intended to make this command worthy of the memorable occasion, and an honor to the country.

Crushed by a Cross-Fire.

Among some graphic details of hospital scenes in 1864, Rachel Rollins gives the following:

The situation of one poor man was most touching. Occasionally during the evening I had seen, in the upper part of the ward, a miserable arm raised in the air, with a bandage dangling from a wounded hand; the expression of agony in the movement of that poor hand and arm cut me to the heart, and, though half afraid of intruding, I went to the suffering man, for it was impossible to stay away. He told me that he had been under a cross-fire. On his right arm one ball had entered the front part of the forearm about an inch below the elbow, coming out at the shoulder; another entered the back part of the forearm about an inch above the wrist joint, and escaped at the back of the hand; and another crushed the second joint of the forefinger. On his left arm, one ball entered the forearm just above the wrist, and was cut out at the elbow. A ball fractured his right thigh. Another entered his right ankle joint, and came out at the top of the foot. The bottom of the foot was crushed by a shell, making in all eleven different wounds. Finding that he would like to listen, I obtained a candle and read to him a few verses from the Bible and one of Ryle's hymns. The sound of my voice seemed to soothe him for a little while, then he would raise his arm again, and the bandage on his poor, wounded hand waved like a signal of distress, as it was. He knew he could not live, and did not like to be left alone; so, while Albert slept, I very gladly sat by him, reading aloud, when he seemed to enjoy it. Toward morning I went to him for the last time, and when the sun arose his place was vacant. I am not sorry that I remained in the hospital through the night, for it is a great privilege to be allowed to do even as little as I was able to do for one about to give up his life.

How Much Butter We Make and Consume.

Statistics place the number of milch cows in the United States at 13,000,000, and credit them with a product of, in round numbers, 1,400,000,000 pounds of butter. They were arrived at first by an estimate made by an old and very intelligent butter merchant, who has given much thought and careful study to the subject, and whose investigations led to the following calculation: That of our population, 5,000,000 would consume one pound of butter each per week; 10,000 would consume three-quarters of a pound each; 10,000 would consume one half a pound each, and 10,000 would consume one-quarter of a pound each, making a total consumption of 1,040,000,000 by 35,000,000 people. This, it is calculated, is for table use alone, and one third is added for culinary purposes, giving an aggregate consumption of nearly 1,400,000,000 pounds, the difference being made up by the exports.

Amusing Themselves.

A magazine writer, telling us about the theater in the olden time, relates the following incident:

On these benefit nights the strange occupants of the front seat of the pit had an original method of making room for a friend who happened to be belated. He was passed clean over the heads of the pittites until he reached the middle of the row where his chums were seated. Then he dropped down in the center, and his friends squeezed outward to make room for him, thus unseating the "end men." The displaced in their turn would go to the back of the pit, mount a bench, and getting its occupants to give them a good "send-off," throw themselves forward on the heads of those in front. It was the interest of these to help them on, and they did so with a will. Thus the end men were again unseated, and thus the process was kept up *ad libitum* between the acts.

THROUGH THE MAIN BUILDING.

A Look Through the Main Exhibition Building in Philadelphia—The Foreign Nations, the Positions they Occupy and the Display they Make—A Miniature Guidebook.

Entering at the central doors of the western end of the Main Exhibition building the visitors take before them the *coup d'œil* of the whole building in all its stupendous length, and with all its confusing magnificence of costly, rare, and lovely objects. On the left hand Italy has its location, and the display of fine arts is excellent. The carved work exhibited attracts visitors from all sections.

The Argentine republic and Chili are opposite to Italy, upon the right hand of the nave, and contrive to make a very gallant show considering that only a moiety of their goods have arrived.

Next to Chili, on the same side, is China, which has a very alarming and dragonish triumphal arch painted in colors which to European and American eyes seem odious. Behind is another of the same kind, but much smaller.

In the rear of China is Japan. The exhibitors and attendants from Japan afford a strange contrast to those of China, for the former are dressed like Americans, bear themselves in a very gentlemanly and pleasant fashion, and for the most part speak English fluently. The latter are clad in their womanish robes of silk, wear long pig-tails, and speak little if any English.

Opposite to China and Japan are the two sister lands of Norway and Sweden, on the left hand side of the nave. Norway has an exceedingly picturesque arching, which speaks highly for her wood carving, and is greatly admired by every visitor.

Neighbor to Sweden, still upon the left side of the nave, is one of the colonies of England—Victoria. Next to it come South Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand and Jamaica. Of all these New South Wales appears to be the only one which presents a display of general interest. All show the products of the colonies and metals are to be seen in abundance.

On the right side of the nave opposite these colonies is the annex of Sweden, showing the government exhibit of field pieces, military equipments, etc. Next to this is little Denmark, which has a very solid triumphal arch of pyramidal outlines.

Neighboring Denmark is Egypt, whose archway is a feeble attempt to imitate Karnak, which can scarcely be considered a happy thought.

Next comes Spain, whose quarters stand out distinctly from the surroundings with a grand and gloomy magnificence. The triple arching of the triumphal gateway is in imitation of pink granite with bronze facings and ornamentation. Over the three entrance ways are hangings of crimson and yellow silk, and from the central one depends a candelabrum of exquisite beauty.

Next to Spain, still on the same side, comes the vacant space of Russia.

Now, on the left side of the nave, opposite to Spain and the absent Russia, is the magnificent display of Canada, display good, full, and hearty. Canada presents along the line of the nave case after case containing superb furs, neat feminine chausseures, chimney pieces in dazzling white Vermont marble, and marbleized slate; steam gauges and brass goods for plumbers and engineers, more furs, and still more furs, until one reaches the great Doulton trophy of terra cotta and Doulton ware.

Beyond this trophy, on the left hand side, comes another colony of England. India, whose first case is a small flat one, contains Delhi gold jewelry, ware, and gems. Behind, upon the north wall of the building, India hangs enormous carpets of those rich neutral colors which are so famous, making a splendid though distant background to her display. In other cases along the front are displayed kincobs and embroidered muslins from Ducca, Broach, and other famous looms.

On the right hand of the nave, opposite to India, is Austria, whose first display is an enormous counter of plate glass, upon which are arranged the most lovely objects of every possible kind in Bohemian crystal. On one side of the counter are objects in engraved and opaque glass; on the other side are objects in clear cut crystal. Behind these exquisite things are tables loaded with opalline imitations of the Venetian blown ware, the Murans glass. These are fine, both in color and in form, and when seen in a strong light have an iridescence of singular beauty.

Austria's front space ends and the reign of Germany begins. This empire presents a series of tall cases, containing mostly textile fabrics. These are linens from Wittenberg, silks and stuff goods from Elberfeld, and from other places. And the region of textiles is unbroken until we come to the display of Bavarian looking glasses, which do not strike one with either astonishment or admiration, until we come to the crescent display of porcelain in the center of the transept. This certainly affords the finest porcelain in the exhibition; and it will be a center of constant interest and delight.

Superior to Others.

Neither of the great world's fairs held in past years in Europe has equaled in extent or surpassed in variety or general interest the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a correspondent writes. At Paris, in 1867, there was a more compact and systematic, and at Vienna, in 1873, the Oriental nations were more fully represented; but the American fair possesses many points of superiority over these exhibitions. It shows the natural products, the industries, the inventions, and the arts of the Western hemisphere as they were never shown before, and brings them for the first time in their fullness and perfection in contrast with those of the old world. In the department of machinery it is incomparably superior to all its predecessors; and in that of farm implements and products it has never been equaled. The art department, although not containing as many really great masterpieces as were seen at Paris and Vienna, embraces a wider representation of contemporary painters and sculptors of recognized merit from all parts of the civilized world. In the department of general manufacturing, as represented in the Main building, the display is much greater in quantity than was ever before attempted, and in objects of special interest is exceedingly rich. The international feature is complete beyond all expectations—every civilized State on the globe excepting Greece and a few of the petty republics in Central and South America being represented. Even such far-away and little known countries as the Orange Free State in Africa, and Tasmania and New Zealand in the Australasian group, join in the grand concourse of nations.

A Murderous Riot.

Salonica, the Thessalonica of ancient times, has once more acquired a passing and painful interest on account of a frightful and murderous riot, in which a large number of lives were lost. The hostility between Christians and Moslems has always been so bitter that a slight disturbance might at any time precipitate great disorder. The alleged proselyting of a Christian girl by the Mohammedans has in this instance fired the train; and, in a riot which followed the attempt of the girl's friends to take her forcibly from the Turks, the French and the German consuls were assassinated. The resident Turkish authorities appear to have regarded this affair with their usual stolidity, but the Sublime Porte has ordered that the assassins shall be found and dealt with as they merit. The French government has taken steps to present a formidable naval force at the port of Salonica.

The Public Debt.

Secretary Bristow's United States debt statement for April 30 places the total debt, principal and interest, at $2,224,369,873.61, less $116,431,615.22 cash in the treasury, showing a reduction of the debt during the month of April of $2,781,181.49. The cash in the treasury is represented by $77,605,428.41 in coin, $5,161,186.41 in currency, and $33,665,030 in special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Advices from Liberia are most unsatisfactory and discouraging, and the new administration's financial statement is looked forward to with great anxiety.....The Centennial exhibition was formally opened at Philadelphia by President Grant, in the presence of two hundred thousand people. The President and the emperor Dom Pedro started the machinery in Machinery hall; the machinery in the Woman's pavilion being started by the empress of Brazil.....By the breaking of a boom in the Trent river, Canada, nearly one hundred thousand logs were carried out into the bay of Quinte.....A Mr. Barton, of Walton, N. Y., while under religious excitement, laid his left arm on a workbench, and taking an ax cut gashes every inch and a half from his shoulder to the elbow, where the arm was completely severed. Every blow cut through the bone. He was properly cared for.....At the Lexington (Ky.) races Aristides won the four-year-old sweepstakes of two miles and an eighth, in 3.45¼—making the best time on record for the distance, and beating Ten Broeck.

The West Virginia Republicans passed a resolution in favor of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency.....George Von Hollern, city collector of Chicago, has gone to Europe—being a defaulter to the amount of $190,000. Gambling was his ruin..... By the failure of the Johnson Gingham Manufacturing Company of North Adams, Mass., two hundred hands were thrown out of work.....There seems to be well-grounded fears that the Musselmans of Turkey may rise in a body and massacre the Christians..... The Prince of Wales was received in England with enthusiasm on his return from India.....From April 16th to April 23d there were 336 deaths from plague in Bagdad.....A resolution passed the British Columbia House declaring it expedient to the government to take steps to prevent the province being overrun with Chinese to the detriment of white labor.

Reports from Canada and the adjacent States this side of the line are to the effect that the spring freshets are the most damaging known for years. A vast number of logs and much valuable lumber have been swept away. Several bridges in the Connecticut valley, Vermont, have been carried off by the overflow, and many more are in imminent danger. Railway communication in that portion is entirely suspended on account of bad washouts..... Oxford College will not send a crew to the Centennial regatta..... The war in Central America between Guatemala and Salvador resulted in a victory for Guatemala after a few trifling engagements. Salvador sues for peace.....At the Lexington races the three-quarters of a mile dash, open to all ages, was won by Billy Bruce in 1.15½—being within one-quarter of a second of the fastest time ever recorded.

Aristides won the two-and-one-half-mile race at the Lexington meeting, in 4.27½—being the fastest time by one second ever recorded..... Three children in a boat were swept over the rapids and drowned in the river Sault au Recollet, Canada.....The cholera is raging fearfully in Mandalay among great numbers of people, who are erecting earthworks for the king of Burmah.....Ellen Jackson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., threw her husband, aged fifty years, down a flight of stairs, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.....The Williamsport (Pa.) incendiary was captured in the act of firing a lumber yard. His resistance was so great as to necessitate shooting him three times. He appeared to be insane.....A colored church's delegates were denied admission to the South Carolina Episcopal convention..... The European steamship Rhein struck a fishing smack lying at anchor in the fog off the banks of Newfoundland, cutting her completely in two. All the crew were saved.

A provisional government has been established in Hayti, with Gen. Boisrond Canal at its head.....A quarrel between the whites and blacks of Laurel Hill, La., terminated in a regular engagement, resulting in the killing of four whites. Eight negroes were also killed and four hanged. Further trouble is apprehended, and the sheriff of the county has called for military aid.....Lightning struck a schoolhouse in Bondeau, Canada, prostrating a dozen scholars, one of whom was killed, six severely injured, and three slightly wounded. .....Owing to the low price of calicoes, the Manchester (N. H.) print mills have closed for an indefinite season, throwing five hundred hands out of employment.....A military excursion train was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Richmond, Va., and a number of passengers were killed or wounded..... Two colored men, Paul Campbell and Prince Roberson, were hanged at Springfield, Ga., in the presence of three thousand persons, for the murder of a mother and daughter.....The United States House passed the till to allow the khedive of Egypt's gift of diamonds to Gen. Sherman's daughter to pass duty free.

An explosion in a "giant powder" mill near Drakeville, N. J., blew two men to atoms and destroyed considerable property..... The score of the first game in the Philadelphia billiard tournament stood: Slosson, 300; Rudolphe, 266. The score of the second game was: Daly, 300; Foster, 150.....Hon. Wm. H. Barnum has been elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature to fill the unexpired term made vacant by the death of Senator Ferry.....The Nevada Democrats, while they sent their delegates to the national convention unpledged, strongly indorse Mr. Tilden.....A sudden squall upset a passenger steamboat near Hong Kong, and two hundred Chinese were drowned.....The revenue authorities have seized twenty-five distilleries, with forty thousand gallons of mash and liquor, at different points in North Carolina and Virginia.....Eight children embarked in a leaky skiff on the Ohio river near Vevay, Ind., for a row, but when in the center of the stream the boat filled and sunk. A man went to their rescue, but before he could reach them five of the children—all of one family—had drowned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill appropriating $9,000 to pay the expenses of the select committee appointed to investigate the Federal offices in Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, introduced a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States.

The House bill to amend the act of March 18, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies, and the House bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands were passed.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the finance committee, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest upon the public debt, provide for a safe and elastic currency for the speedy appreciation of the value of treasury notes and national bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panics and inflation of bank credits, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, from the committee on the judiciary, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

HOUSE.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill, the question being in regard to abolishing the letter carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 population. The discussion having closed, the vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Mutchler (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, to strike out of the bill the provision referring to the abolition of non-establishment of the free delivery system in cities of not less than 40,000 inhabitants. The motion was agreed to—125 to 29—and the provision was struck out of the bill.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to insert an item of $350,000 additional for the letter carrier system in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants. Rejected.

Mr. Holman moved an amendment increasing an item for inland transportation from $14,500,000 to $15,000,000, specifying it as follows: Transportation by railroads, $8,862,149; by star routes, steamboats, and all other than railroad routes, $8,237,851. He said that the plan was to allow five miles per lineal foot of car room, when the mails are carried less than twenty-five miles an hour, and six mills when over that rate of speed. Adopted.

Mr. Payne (Dem.), of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the secretary of the treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue that now in the treasury, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and that the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a separate fund, and be reissued only on the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received in payment of duties to the United States, and that such fractional currency when so substituted shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of April 17, 1876. Rejected—yeas, 135; nays, 73.

The House went into committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer of Illinois in the Chair